Washington Talks It Over—page 5

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 142 No. 2 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 13, 1942

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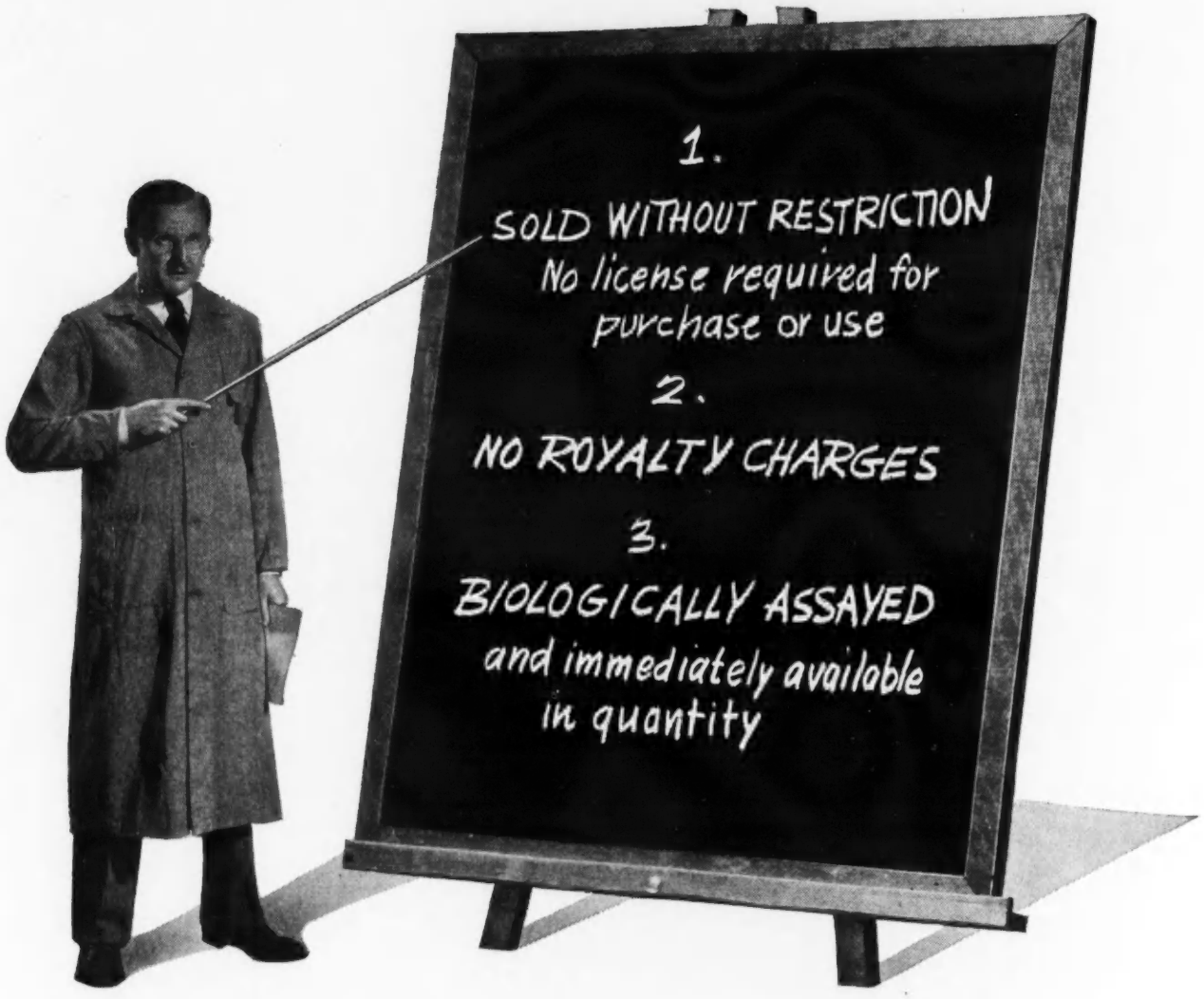

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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German Quinine Process Seized

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Alien Property Custodian Crowley last week seized all right, title, and interest in a number of processes and formulas in the possession of the Empire Trust Company, New York. The documents held by the New York bank had been signed January 18, 1942, by E. T. Fritzsching.

Among the processes was one for quinine and its minor alkaloids, description of which consisted of 146 pages. Other processes and formulas seized were for the production of the following:—

Cerolin; cholesterin; coumarin; diplosal; ergosterin; eucupin, optochin, vuzin; hormones (oestradiol glucoside, progesterone, testosterone proterone propionate, prolactin, cholesterol); hydrocuprein-optochin; nucleic acid; sodium nucleic; quinine sulphate powder pills; strophanthin; theophyllin, vanillin.

N.W.D.A. Wins Right To 'Trust' Specifications

Federal Judge Smith in Newark, N. J., last week granted a motion for a bill of particulars to James D. Carpenter, jr., counsel for the National Wholesale Druggists Association and fifty of its members who were indicted last February for alleged antitrust violations.

United States Attorney Kimball argued that to furnish further information would put the defendants in a strategic position when the trial opened, but Federal Judge Smith held

—Continued on page 47

Mercury Price Ceiling Applies to Every Grade

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

Maximum prices for mercury established in Revised Price Schedule No. 93 apply to "every grade and kind" of mercury sold in 76-pound flasks, and these prices apply prorata to mercury sold in all containers of more than 25 pounds capacity, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced today.

All kinds and grades of mercury sold in containers of 25 pounds capacity or less must be bought and sold for not more than the normal differentials from such maximum prices prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941. This was made clear by the issuance of amendment No. 1 to the schedule, which becomes effective July 7, 1942.

Previously the schedule established maximum prices for "prime virgin" mercury, and provided that all other kinds and grades should be sold at their normal differentials from such maximum prices. This was not in-

—Continued on page 49

Glycerin Price Takes Excess Empties Freight

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

Manufacturers of crude glycerin have been authorized to add to the maximum price for their product the excess freight charge for returning empty drums when shipments are made to a refinery more distant from a plant than the nearest refinery, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announced today.

The addition of these freight charges to the manufacturers maximum price was effected by amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 38 on glyc-

—Continued on page 48

Nitration Toluene Makers In Pool

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, has approved a plan proposed for the exchange by all manufacturers of synthetic nitration toluene information regarding its manufacture. Chairman Nelson made known his approval to the plan in a letter to Attorney General Biddle in which he held that the exchange of such information was requisite to the prosecution of the war.

Alcohol Differential Tax Not Likely

OPD Washington Bureau
July 7, 1942

The new tax bill now being devised by the house ways and means committee for presentation to the house in about a week will follow the existing law policy of making no differentiation in taxes on alcohol used for beverage and non-beverage purposes and denying to the pharmaceutical industry and other large users the right to file claims for refunds of taxes paid on alcohol for non-beverage purposes, it was indicated by members of the committee today.

Because of the Treasury Department's position that an amendment to the law in either respect would impose too heavy an administrative problem on the department, members said that the committee appears prone to follow the department in the matter, although it recognizes the justness of the industry complaints. A number of proposed amendments to the revenue code on alcohol taxes have been considered by the committee and turned down, and although there is still a possibility of a last minute reversal this appeared unlikely today, members stated.

—Continued on page 56

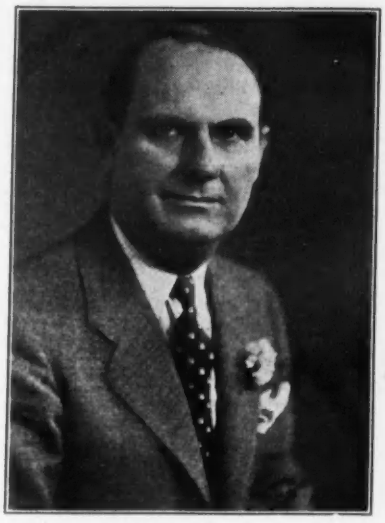
WPB Realigned to Speed Raw Materials to War Plants

OPD Washington Bureau, July 9, 1942

Realignment of the War Production Board to tie-in the economic and military strategies more closely and make more effective the board's determinations of policies and programs governing the flow of materials into war industries was announced today by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

The realignment brings to a conclusion an extensive program of reshuffling of the work of the board to fit into the expanded war production effort that has now virtually reached its peak insofar as the building of facilities for production of war materials is concerned and is now concentrated upon boosting the supply of materials to keep the plants in operation.

Of major importance, Mr. Nelson steps out of the picture of carrying the heavy load of actually running the WPB and places this responsibility upon the shoulders of William L. Batt and James S. Knowlson, while he devotes his time to essential policy de-



William L. Batt

cisions and to the increasingly important relations of WPB with the other war agencies.

Mr. Batt and Mr. Knowlson are given the titles of vice-chairmen of the board, and the former will serve, in substance, as Mr. Nelson's general assistant and deputy, helping him in the determination of policies and in the direction of operations, and devoting his attention to the whole work of the War Production Board. To fill this post, Mr. Batt is relinquishing his chairmanship of the requirements committee, although he will continue as a member of that committee.

Mr. Knowlson, now director of industry operations, will have responsibility for program determinations; will serve as Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Re-

—Continued on page 61

WPB Names Group To Supervise PRP

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Appointment of a committee in the Bureau of Priorities representing the interested groups of the War Production Board and the Army and Navy Munitions Board, to formulate policies and supervise the administration of the Production Requirements Plan and the Allocation Classification System was announced today by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

The Production Requirements Plan, since it became mandatory on July 1 for most large users of metal, is now the principal method used by the War Production Board to direct the flow of materials into war and essential non-military production.

Chairman of the new committee is Henry P. Nelson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities in charge of requirements. Other members are from the Division of Civilian Supply, Materials division, Bureau of Industry Branches, Bureau of Priorities, Requirements Committee, and Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The new committee will review the PRP application form PD-25A for use in application for the fourth quarter of 1942. It is the intention of the committee to simplify the form as much as possible and to eliminate all required information except what is

—Continued on page 61

OPA Is Hunting for Reasons To Lower Chemical Ceilings

OPA investigators are going about the country sizing up prices and profits. They have roll-backs in mind: not, in all cases, the sort which is designed to assure the dealer or middleman a profit, but a kind which would apply to prevent manufacturers or other first-hand sellers from making too much profit—the "too" being determined by OPA criterions.

This price prying has got beyond the originally stated intent in the laying on of price ceilings. When price-control was introduced as a contemplation of the Office of Price Administration and as it evolved into the practicabilities of ceilings, the word to business was that the office had no concern with prices which customarily were held steady for months or years. The purpose was to spike or freeze at a reasonable level prices which were oversensitive to many influences, especially so with respect to stimulants.

There has been a change of heart, or policy. The word has come down from upstairs that the idea that steady prices must be fair prices or they couldn't stick may not be so sound as it has been regarded, and the discarding thereof might be advisable. So, a look-see has been decided upon. And, as said above, this gets out of the realms of reselling markets and is impinging on the sale of industrial materials, including chemicals.

At the present time OPA price investigators are examining the sales and contract records of producers of a variety of chemicals—"wets" and "drys"—including one of major caliber whose price has not been changed in ten years.

Their purpose is to ascertain whether the openly quoted prices on these chemicals—those which have been listed in *OPD* for example—actually prevailed in all transactions, or whether sellers had a varied schedule, and certain and numerous "special" customers got reductions of 5 percent, 10 percent, or even more "from list," on bases other than quantity.

This fishing expedition, or witch hunt, or whatever, is a sort of double-barreled, or two-pronged, or some such affair—it lacks the classic inevitability of a dilemma; but it can catch one in two ways. In the first place, if it is found that in March, 1942, certain classes of customers were getting concessions from openly quoted, or list, prices, the stage will be set and the props arranged for a lowering of ceilings appropriately; and there might be a tendency to apply contract prices to spot transactions.

The other barrel, or prong, or

—Continued on page 42

Materials Substitutes Fourth Report Issued

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

The growing scarcity of metals and chemicals is emphasized in the fourth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials issued today by the Conservation and Substitution Branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation. The third report was issued June 1. As in previous reports, today's issue lists materials in three groups, according to the availability of current supplies.

The first group lists materials in which very serious shortages exist. Supplies of items in Group 2 are sufficient for war needs and are available in fair quantities for essential civilian requirements. In some instances the availability is due to restrictions placed

—Continued on page 58

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

July 10, 1942	July 3, 1942	July 11, 1941
143.2	144.0	124.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Agricultural derivatives—including the marine (agar)—were last week again the only price-active materials in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. In view of the ceilingless price structure in that section, it is agreeably surprising to find that the majority of the price changes were reductions and that these were sufficient to effect a noticeable lowering of the general level.

Business was constricted some more by allocation orders, but the official acts on prices were more easing than otherwise. Small manufacturing consumers were more intensively digging after something new to do or to do with.

Prices were advanced on good brown California mustard seed, dark and medium gum rosins, crude corn oil, linseed meal, soybean meal, Morocco canary seed, and Indian coriander.

Prices were reduced on prime brown California mustard seed, agar, crude soybean oil, soybean protein, turmerics, oils of bay, caraway, dill, erigeron, Bourbon geranium, imported pennyroyal, and Southern sweet birch, tolu, saffron, senega, gingers, cassias, cumin, Morocco coriander, pale gum rosins, gum turpentine, and dried blood at Chicago.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, July 10, 1942

Carnauba wax lower at 510s. per hundredweight. Quotations withdrawn on beeswax pending formation of an association.

Flaxseed Crop Up Sharply

The indicated flaxseed crop on July 1 was 41,592,000 bushels, according to a government report issued late last Friday. This compared with an indicated crop July 1 last year of 30,018,000 bushels. Acreage this year, 4,440,000, against 3,228,000 acres last year. Soybean acreage this year, 14,241,000, against 9,990,000 last year. Corn acreage this year, 89,408,000; indicated crop, 2,627,823,000 bushels.

—V—

Container Deposit Charges Interpreted

An interpretation of the position of the Office of Price Administration with respect to deposit charges for containers of commodities on which ceiling prices are established under the General Maximum Price Regulation was made public today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The interpretation, in question and answer form and provided in response to a number of inquiries, is designed to prevent "chiseling" on OPA price ceilings, to promote the conservation and efficient use of critical war materials, and to help the trade meet an increasing shortage in some type of containers.

Containers to which the interpretation applies include bottles, barrels, drums, kegs, carboys, cloth bags, boxes, and the like. While the interpretation applies directly to containers of commodities sold under the

—Continued on page 30

—V—

Lockheed Joins TVA

After completing his studies at Columbia University Robert Lockheed has joined the Tennessee Valley Authority at Wilson Dam, near Sheffield, Ala., as Junior Chemical Engineer. His duties are closely allied to the war effort at one of the pilot plants.

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OPA Revamps Consumers Division

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

Reorganization of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in the interest of keeping the public better informed on the "hows and whys" of OPA regulations and at the same time enable the OPA to keep in better touch with consumer needs and reactions was announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The reorganized division consists of the following:

A Consumer Requirements Branch under Rolf Nugent, former chief of OPA's automobile rationing branch, to serve as a fact-finding and policy-determining branch for the entire division.

A Program Activities Branch, under the direction of Miss Ruth Ayres, of New York City, which will work primarily with civic and service groups.

An Educational Relations Branch under Alvin Eurich, of Palo Alto, Calif., which will cooperate with educational institutions and organizations to incorporate their resources and activities into consumer participation programs.

A Commercial Relations Branch under Wroe Alderson, of Philadelphia, to work with the channels of public information already in use between private industry and the public in general.

—V—

N.W.D.A. Meeting In This City Sept. 28

The 1942 annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists Association will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, September 28 and 29. It was originally planned to hold the convention at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., but utilization of the Greenbrier hotel by the Federal government for internment of enemy aliens has made that location unavailable.

—V—

Louis Johnson Named General Dyestuff Head

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1942

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, today said that he had selected Col. Louis Johnson to serve as president of the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York. Control of the General Dyestuff Corporation was seized by the custodian July 6.

Colonel Johnson was Assistant Secretary of War from 1937 to 1940. He will assume his new duties immediately.

The General Dyestuff Corporation is the sales agency of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, dye manufacturing firm which formerly was controlled by I. G. Farben Industrie, the German chemical trust, but which has been under United States Government control since March of this year. Management of the General Dyestuff Corporation consequently is linked closely to the war effort, and Colonel Johnson's selection as president of the firm was dictated largely by his unique knowledge of army requirements and of the international ramifications of the present conflict, Mr. Crowley said.

—V—

Fair Trade Suits Not Barred by Price Ceilings

Suits to enforce minimum resale prices under the New York fair trade law are not barred by Federal regulations that fix ceilings on retail prices, according to a ruling made July 7 by Supreme Court Judge Morris Elder.

The action upon which Judge Elder ruled was brought by Hyman Schreiber, Herman Smithline, and Morris Raskin, three pharmacists in this city who sought to restrain William Siegel, also a local pharmacist, from alleged unfair competition. The charge was that Siegel was selling the products of forty-four manufacturers below minimum fair trade prices.

Judge Elder overruled the contention of the defendant that enactment of the Federal Emergency Price Control Act rendered wholly impotent the State law forbidding retail sales below the minimum resale price fixed by contract between retailer and manufacturer.

OPA Amends GMPR To Aid Manufacturers

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Section 18 of the General Maximum Price Regulation was amended today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to permit producers, manufacturers, and wholesalers to apply for relief from ceiling prices upon substantially the same terms now permitted retailers.

Amendment No. 10, effective July 14, permits the Office of Price Administration to issue an order for adjustment ceiling prices under these circumstances:—

For any seller other than a retailer (manufacturers, wholesalers, etc.) who shows that (a) his maximum price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship, and (b) that the adjusted price will not cause or threaten to cause an increase in the level of retail prices.

For all sellers, including retailers, seeking relief on any other basis whose case is typical of other sellers suffering simi-

—Continued on page 56

Inventory Sales Aided By WPB Regulation

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Hundreds of thousand of tons of critical materials now frozen in idle inventories will be freed for vital war production by a regulation issued today by the War Production Board. Priorities Regulation No. 13 sets up new and uniform rules governing the sale of idle inventories of certain kinds and removes such specified sales from the existing regulations which affect the normal flow of material.

Reserved for specified purchasers is "war material," consisting of some 150 materials listed in schedule "A" to the regulation. This material now may be sold to the armed services, Maritime Commission, and certain other government agencies. In addition, sales of war material, as defined, may be made to persons who qualify

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Tan Barks Exempted From General Ceiling

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

Bark obtained from hemlock, oak, chestnut and spruce is exempt from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the Office of Price Administration announced today. The bark from these trees is used principally by tanners and tanning extract producers and is peeled from felled trees only during a limited period in the late spring and summer months. In most instances, sales were not made during March, 1942, the base pricing period of the General Maximum Price Regulation. As a result, it is not practicable to establish maximum prices for this bark under the over-all price regulation.

For like reasons sales or deliveries of stumpage, logs and pulpwood were previously excepted from the General Maximum Price Regulation. The exclusion of bark was contained in amendment No. 11 to supplementary regulation No. 1 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective May 11, 1942.

Waste Fat Sales by Navy Not Subject to GMPR

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

Waste fat and oil-bearing materials sold by the War Department and Navy Department now are exempted from price coverage by the General Maximum Price Regulation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has ruled, in amendment No. 12 to supplementary regulation No. 1.

Previously, by amendment No. 8 to supplementary regulation No. 1, waste materials, covered by the general regulation, which were sold by the War and Navy Departments were exempted from such price control. However, at that same time, sales of waste fat and oil-bearing materials by War and Navy Departments were excluded from this exemption, pending additional consideration.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The reorganization—realignment, as Chairman Nelson describes it—of WPB brings to an end the gradual shift that has been taking place for several months to concentration of WPB efforts on the materials supply problem while leaving production and procurement to other agencies of the government. But it does not end the squabbles between the board and the Army and Navy Munitions Board over allocation of scarce materials for the war effort.

For a time it looked as though WPB would envelop the munitions board into its fold so that Nelson would be in a better position to dictate its policies and eliminate some of the friction, but this plan has been dropped temporarily while Nelson looks into the matter further. However, in all probability parts of the munitions board will be brought into WPB and the other parts which are obvious functions of the army and the navy will remain with those services.

The squabbles between WPB and the Army and Navy Munitions Board have been of longtime standing and grow largely out of the operations of the lend-lease program. The services' complaint has been that WPB directives in allocating materials have been too rigid and did not give the munitions board sufficient leeway to meet the changes in the international battle scenes as they take place.

The way the services tell it, the army which has been doing the buying for lend-lease, would place an order, say for 1,000 tanks for Britain, and the materials would be allocated for this specific purpose by WPB, but because of the rapid changes in the international picture it was often found that instead of the tanks being needed by Britain they would be needed somewhere else at the moment—and then would start the unrolling of a long streamer of red tape to change the application specification. This is not the way it should be, says the army, with much justification.

Fuel Oil Is Scarce

Coal consumers have been given their final warning by the government to stock up now and pay no heed to news stories of recent days that the East coast oil shortage is being speedily repaired and ample supplies will be available for the cold months ahead. Failure to stock coal now may bring on a situation for consumers worse than that during the 1917-18 winter.

News reports indicating a daily surplus of 62,000 barrels of oil for the East when the present program of pipeline building and shifting of tankcars around has been completed, presented a completely garbled picture of the oil situation that has caused officials as much trouble as anything else in recent months.

In the first place, the 62,000 barrels is not a "surplus" at all, but is only the amount that will be left over under a program of rationing out the minimum needs of users. Also it is predicated on the hope of being able to bring in 200,000 barrels daily by tanker—which is only a hope. Normal needs for oil along the East coast is around 1,600,000 barrels a day. The oil program envisions a supply of only 1,400,000 barrels daily.

Turning to Ickes

It hasn't been so long ago that Harold Ickes was one man in the government who was forever getting in hot water with Congress. He was always stirring up resentment in one quarter or another either by letting fly too many pointed barbs at the members, belittling their dignity by making them cool their heels outside his office when they were seeking some favor, or by being too liberal in his views.

But the war has a habit of changing a person's viewpoint toward things of the past and erasing old scores that otherwise might still be remembered. Ickes now is fast moving up the ladder as one of the strong men in the government and one who could be relied upon to do what is right. He has as a torchbearer in the senate none other than Senator Vandenberg, an outstanding leader of the Republican party in that body. Also there is strong sentiment for making Ickes the supreme czar over the oil industry from the point of determining price ceilings right down the line to control of production.

Of course, some of this sentiment springs from the fact that Congress does not like the policies being pursued by Leon Henderson and would take away his authority to fix prices for the oil industry, but it is a credit to Ickes, nevertheless, that he should be selected as the one who should be given this authority, in view of the feeling toward him in the past.

Hunting for Cork

The Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service is investigating possible emergency sources of cork to meet defense requirements, says a bulletin just released, and has found that the native Douglas fir, the corkbar fir and the white fir of the Southwest hold promise of becoming a good source of "cork" for certain uses.

Through cooperation of the field staff of an American cork concern, the Forest Service received a shipment of cork acorns from Spain. But, unfortunately, there were so many delays in shipping that the acorns had deteriorated by the time they arrived here. They have been sent to the Southwestern and California forest experiment stations for planting, however, in the hope that some of them will sprout.

Why Acid Soils Are Bad

Very acid soils, according to current thought among soil scientists, are of low productivity not because of the acid present, but rather because, in general, the high acidity indicates a low level of available lime, magnesia, and potash, particularly potash.

Discussing the problem of soil acidity, Matthew Drosdoff and A. Stanley Dyal, jr., one of the Department of Agriculture, point out that liming a soil has two principal effects: reducing the acidity, and increasing the supply of lime which is important to the growth of plants. In highly acid soils the activity of the microorganism is greatly depressed, an undesirable condition affecting particularly the nitrogen-fixing organisms. Also, the phosphorus available to plants decreases as the acidity of the soil increases. In some highly acid soils other elements, such as aluminum and manganese, may become injurious to plants.

By Any Other Name

Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan has the idea that there are too many people feeding at the public trough using assumed names; some married women drawing pay under a name other than that of their husbands—and perhaps the other way around, he says. If this is so, he believes the public should be told about it. So he has introduced a bill for a Federal Who's Who that would list everyone in the government by their given names and would also list their aliases and the reason for changing their names.

Expediting Priorities

A new service is being set up by WPB to facilitate the handling of inquiries of applicants for priority assistance who use individual PD-1A certificates. If applicants will enclose with their application blank a self-addressed postcard, the case number assigned to their application will be stamped on it and the card returned to them. By referring to this number in subsequent correspondence the inquiries will receive prompter handling.

The board asks, however, that ap-

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Bleaching Powder Completely Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

To insure adequate supplies of high-test calcium hypochlorite and chloride of lime for civilian defense gas decontamination and for essential uses of the Army and Navy, the entire supply was today put under complete allocation control by the Director of Industry Operations.

In an amendment to the chlorine order, M-19, high-test calcium hypochlorite and chloride of lime are specifically exempted by changing the definition of products covered. This order provides certain specific directions for the use of chlorine and chlorinated products. Concurrently, Supplementary Order M-19-a was issued, which states that on and after July 6, 1942, no high-test calcium hypochlorite or chloride of lime can be delivered by a producer without specific authorization by the Director of Industry Operations. During July, and prior to the beginning of each month thereafter, the Director will authorize each producer to make certain shipments of these chemicals during the following month.

Each producer must file form PD-574 with the WPB on or before the 10th of each month, stating his desired shipments for the following month. Consumers of these products are not

—Continued on page 30

McK&R Names Lipscomb To Succeed C. Hermann

Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., has been elected a vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. He will be attached to the administrative offices in New York, where he will be in direct charge of the company's industrial

Charles T. Lipscomb, Jr.

chemical division, succeeding Charles Hermann, who has resigned.

Mr. Lipscomb joined the staff of the Vick Chemical Company in 1929 upon his graduation from the University of North Carolina, and rose to the position of sales manager for the Southern region, with offices in New York. In December, 1939, he resigned to become a special representative of the Coca-Cola Company, making his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

F.T.C. Hits Rating Buyers on Volume Basis

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1942

The Milk Cap Statistical Bureau, Philadelphia, and eleven manufacturers representing about 75 percent of the total business of the paper disc milk bottle cap industry, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from certain practices having the purpose or capacity to restrain, monopolize or eliminate competition in the sale of their products.

The commission finds that the respondents entered into agreements and combinations to fix and maintain

—Continued on page 47

Man-Hours of RESEARCH

...Do you realize how many man-hours of research are spent in the constant improvement of N.Y.Q. products?

Hour after hour—day after day—month after month—research is being carried on in the laboratories of N.Y.Q. for the improvement of our products—to assure highest quality and to control manufacture from raw materials into finished substances. That is why so many satisfied customers have confidence in products carrying the N.Y.Q. label.

NYQ

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Bismuth Subgallate
Bismuth Subnitrate and other Bismuth Salts
Brucine Alkaloid
Brucine Sulfate
All Salts of Cinchona Alkaloids
Iodine Resublimed
Iodoform
Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
Strychnine Sulfate
Thymol Iodide

This label carries with it sixty-seven years of experience.

NYQ

Symbol of Quality

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Bauxite, Alumina Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
July 7, 1942

The Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board has placed bauxite and alumina, from which aluminum is produced, under complete allocation control. The action, taken by issuance of Order M-1-h, was made necessary by the rapid increase in aluminum production and the increasingly serious shipping situation. Purpose of the order is to conserve high-grade bauxite, that containing less than 15 percent silica, for the manufacture of products needed for war.

Both Arkansas and imported bauxite containing less than 15 per cent silica will be allocated primarily for the manufacture of aluminum, abrasives and aviation gasoline. Restricted as well as non-restricted grades mined in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and other states from small and scattered

—*Continued on page* 29

Toluene Price Established For Users' 'Frozen' Stocks

OPD Washington Bureau
July 6, 1942

Companies with stocks of toluene on hand and who have been granted authority by the War Production Board to release these stocks to certain producers have been requested to observe a maximum price of two cents per gallon above the delivered cost of the toluene, the Office of Price Administration announced today. A telegram to this effect has been sent by Price Administrator Henderson to the concerns involved, which are principally airplane and paint and varnish manufacturers.

All stocks of toluene in the hands of persons who would normally have used such stocks as diluents in protective coatings were frozen under General Preference Order No. M-34 as of February 1, 1942, until authoriza-

—*Continued on page* 34

Imported Cresylic Acid Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

Price Administrator Leon Henderson today informed importers of English cresylic acid that a price regulation governing the price at which they may resell this product will be announced in the near future. Both British and American authorities regard the substantial increases which have taken place in the price of imported cresylic acid since April, 1941, as unjustifiable and negotiations are now under way to determine a more satisfactory price, Mr. Henderson said.

Cresylic prices, he explained, have been stabilized in Great Britain since May 1, 1942, for domestic sales. The contemplated maximum prices for

—*Continued on page* 34

Latin American Shipping Priorities System Formed

The shipping priorities system covering goods moving by water to the other American Republics will become effective August 15. This system will cover all shipments under general or individual license, unless the gross weight of the specific shipment, whether complete or partial, is less than 2,240 pounds. Exporters are now required to file individual applications for freight space on shipments weighing 2,240 pounds or over for vessels departing on and after August 15.

As of August 1, the War Shipping Administration will be the sole agents of the Office of Defense Transportation for the issuance of ODT unit permits permitting shipment to ports of exit from the interior. These unit permits will be issued only as a result of the freight space applications having been filed with the Export Control Branch.

Vessels departing on and after August 15 will handle only that cargo which has been booked as a result of the applications for freight space described in this bulletin and subsequently covered by tentative freight bookings issued by the WSA.

German Synthetic Paint Plans Point Global Economic Problem

By Walter Alwyn-Schmidt
Consulting Economist

(Last of a series of four articles on wartime developments in the German paint industry)

It is a fact, although one not universally understood, that the Germans have possibly more reason to worry about the war happenings in eastern Asia than practically any other nation in the world, excepting the unfortunate native countries that were overrun by the enemy. If German industry had hoped that through a strangle hold on Holland it would make itself the possessors of the vast raw material resources of that region, which amongst others contain valuable paint raw products, the Japanese certainly have ended that dream. Whatever will be the outcome of the struggle, it will not be Germany now that, win or lose, derives the benefits of her purchases of Dutch colonial securities.

Germany is placing Nazi commissars in control of large Netherland corporations which operate in the Indies. But, while the Nazis have the securities and the books, the Japs have the "goods."

The German search for natural, German-controlled paint materials outside Europe may therefore, have come to an end before it fully started. Of what effect this will be upon the present condition of the German paint industry it is difficult to say. There seems to be little doubt, however, that it will accelerate still more the trend to the use of synthetics. Anyhow, there seems to have started a new wave of that type of propaganda in support of the German synthetic industries, of which the Germans are such masters (the propaganda, not necessarily the technical skill of the synthetic industries).

What the Germans want us to believe is that their industry can be made independent from the raw material markets of the world with the aid of synthetic substitutes. Maybe it can. However, it costs a great deal of money to make synthetic substitutes. Besides, no nation can become prosperous by pulling at its bootstraps. If the Germans will not buy from others, it will take more than persuasion to make those others buy from Germany.

Good But Not Better

Neither is it necessary to believe everything the Germans say about the quality of their new paint synthetics. We know the Germans are clever chemists, and necessity is the best teacher. So, the Germans have doubtless done much valuable work in developing new formulas and substitutes. But, not all this originated entirely in Germany. Much of the original research was done in this country, for instance. Certainly the German synthetic industry is not invincible just because the Germans say so. Some better proof will have to be presented before the world will turn away from its old, established raw materials and follow the German lead into the realm of speculative paint chemistry.

However, after all this is conceded, there remains the fact that Germany is doing a good job in its paint industries under very great obstacles, and that some of this work will carry over into peacetime is probable. Germany, permanently deprived of its hope of dominating foreign natural resources, may turn completely inward and further develop its synthetic industries. We too may find it more convenient to use our own sources of paint materials and those of our Southern neighbors instead of continuing remote foreign connections. These are fraught with danger because of the ever-present possibilities of finding ourselves deprived of essentials should peace again be disturbed.

A further growth of the synthetic industries of the world is, therefore, almost certain. There is the prospect even that in a not to far away future it will not be the synthetic that augments the raw material but that raw materials will augment synthetics. If this prediction is correct, the postwar world will face an entirely new economic condition. The raw material producing countries may lose some of their present importance. Japan, if for any reason she should be able to hold her gains in the East, may have settled herself with a white elephant because much of the present income sources of that region will have vanished into thin air. The prosperity of the raw material producing nations will not be anymore a matter of course, because of their monopolistic control of essentials, but will become a matter of negotiation. The purchasing countries will aid these spots rather than be dependent upon their goodwill. The aims of the international sugar cartel are a good example of what easily may happen to paint materials.

Hoist by Own Petard

It is a peculiar outgrowth of the war, therefore, that Germany, after starting hostilities in an attempt to possess itself of "unhindered" access to raw materials, has, in consequence of the war of its making, destroyed the very foundations of whatever prosperity it hoped to gain from its action.

Yet, while there will no doubt be considerable disturbances in the paint raw material situation following the war, it is by no means said that the world will use fewer natural materials for manufacturing its paints than before. Proportionally there may be declines, quantitatively almost anything can happen.

The point that must be made in this respect is that the war has stepped up immensely paint needs and means of utilizing paints. Take a nation with the wide requirements of Germany and deprive it of necessary supplies, and it is bound to look for short cuts. Germany does not stand alone in this respect but it felt the pinch earlier and there was more pressure than elsewhere. So, the Germans were compelled to think faster and ahead of the rest of the world. Their paint chemists were already on the way of solving many of the scarcity problems that resulted from the war, when we in this country were only becoming conscious of them. If we now make possibly faster headway than the Germans, this is due largely to the fact that many of the more recent German experiments are running parallel to our own. There is little doubt this very moment that we are running the Germans a close second if we have not already outdistanced them. Which is difficult to tell in view of the technical news blackout between the two countries, that has followed the outbreak of the war.

As new paint needs made themselves noticed and solutions were found for the resulting technical problems, new possibilities for employing paints grew automatically from the enlarged knowledge. It will not take very long until paint technic has caught up with the demands of our war economy. In the end we may even find that, far from having a surplus of paint materials, we may not have enough because of the widely extended application of paints in heretofore unexplored fields.

Paint's Broadened Role

In Germany, paint has taken over practically everywhere that zinc and tin reigned supreme. Paint compositions replaced metal platings. Lacquers are used for strengthening paper materials and to make them water-resisting. In other words, paints and lacquers are getting away from purely surface treatment uses and enter the just as important field of impregnation, reinforcement and material protection.

The Germans are hampered in developing these new channels of paint and lacquer employment by the limitations of their war-restricted economy. With badly crippled civilian production and civilian requirements

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A.S.T.M. Discusses Research Work

Standardization and research work in engineering materials as carried out by the American Society for Testing Materials were discussed at the forty-fifth annual meeting held in Atlantic City, June 22-26. The attendance reached 1,376. More than fifty-five new standards were approved for publication as tentative and some seventy existing tentative specifications are to be referred to society letter ballot for adoption as standard. Including emergency specifications now totaling six, the society will have in its 1942 Book of Standards some 1,100 specifications, test methods, and recommended practices.

In the annual report of the executive committee the ways in which the society has contributed to the war ef-

—*Continued on page* 58

Chemical, Paint Container M-81 Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Conservation order M-81 limiting the use of tin containers for packaging certain chemicals, paints, and other "special products" under certain conditions was modified today by the Director of Industry Operations to provide relief for concerns caught with a large number of tinplate and terneplate cans on hand.

The amendment makes it possible to use the tinplate and terneplate

—*Continued on page* 38

Goodrich Has Chemical, Pigment Purchasing Dept.

Akron, July 9, 1942

A chemical and pigments department of the purchasing division of the B. F. Goodrich Company has been formed. Dr. V. E. Wellman has been

Dr. V. E. Wellman

appointed its manager, according to A. D. Moss, director of purchases. The new department will be responsible for the development of new sources of these materials and the procure-

—*Continued on page* 34

Paint Sales Up 50% Over 1940, Says Trigg

The paint industry has gone through raw material and container uncertainties, which may be much more serious tomorrow or the next day, but currently, most of the paint raw materials are available and have been for some time, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association declared in an address to 350 friends and associates, in attendance at a dinner in the Union League Club, Philadelphia, June 30, marking his fiftieth anniversary of affiliation with the paint industry.

Mr. Trigg stated that sales for the first five months of 1942 were 50 per cent ahead of 1940 and were 35 per cent in excess of 1929, the previous peak year in the paint industry from

—*Continued on page* 39

MERCK CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE VITAMIN FIELD

1934 *Ascorbic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) was made available.*

1936 *Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*

1937 *Vitamin B_1 Merck (Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.) was made available.*

1938 *Nicotinic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacin) and Nicotinamide Merck (Niacinamide) were made available.*

1938 *Riboflavin Merck (Vitamin B_2) was made available.*

1938 *Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*

1939 *Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*

1940 *Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck was made available.*

1940 *Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (VitaminE) was made available.*

1940 *Vitamin K_1 Merck (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) was made available.*

1940 *Menadione Merck (2-Methyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) (Vitamin K Active) was made available.*

1940 *Pantothenic Acid (Member of B Complex) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*

1940 *Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory Merck was made available.*

WITH vitamins commercially available as pure substances, it is possible to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the proportions of the individual vitamins can be readily adjusted to meet the pharmaceutical manufacturer's specific requirements. It is only through the use of these pure vitamins that the high dosages indicated in severe deficiency states can be provided.

The identity of pure vitamins produced by chemical synthesis and pure vitamins derived from natural sources—in chemical composition, physiologic function, and physical characteristics—is definitely and authoritatively established.

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Current Market Quotations

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July 10, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works. 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard. USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, flb., dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[3,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Cocoanut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Cresylic (coaltar),[3] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
flb. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .22
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
50%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0065- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1385- .1965
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP., dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,* dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35 -	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34 -	—
tank cars	lb.	.34 -	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.36 -	.37
hyd., dms	lb.	.35 -	.36
Agar,[2] Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	3.50 -	—
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65 -	—
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.78 -	1.83
Tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
import., cs.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131 -	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09 -	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65 -	.75
drums	lb.	.65 -	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	.168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14 -	.173
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	.158

*The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½-	—
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13 -	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70 -	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 -	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 -	3.60
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks, E., dlvd	lb.	.58 -	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works	gal.	.64 -	—
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.66 -	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. Works.	gal.	.69 -	—
dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.60 -	—
19 dms., E. works	gal.	.62 -	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53 -	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57 -	—
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59 -	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50 -	—

SD23G ..Replaced by SD 23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½-	—
19 dms.	gal.	.62½-	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65½-	—
tanks	gal.	.53½-	—
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works	gal.	.61½-	—
1-18, E. works	gal.	.64½-	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51 -	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.61 -	—
20 dms. to c.l.	gal.	.63 -	—
1 to 19 dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54 -	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	.14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	.16
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	.13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.11½-	.14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19 -	—
19 dms.	gal.	8.22½-	—
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
tanks	gal.	8.12 -	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64 -	—
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works	lb.	.25 -	.35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 -	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760-	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½-	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 -	—
90%, dms., 5 gals., same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½-	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70 -	—
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis	lb.	.60 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 -	—

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works	gal.	.67 -	.70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 -	—
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 -	—
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 -	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70 -	.72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
5-10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram.		1.00 -	1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 -	.70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 -	.60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 -	—
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 -	—
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 -	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 -	1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 -	.18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
Alum, ammonia, powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
dlvd., N. Y. Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.08 -	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.09 -	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 -	—
140 to 375 lbs., works	lb.	.11 -	—
100 lbs. or less, works	lb.	.12 -	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0310-	—
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½-	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
Sulphate,[6] com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 -	1.50
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 -	1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 -	1.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	2.10
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 -	2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,6] c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 -	.69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 -	—
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 -	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.67 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 -	—
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 -	—
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 -	—
5 and 10-gal. cans, works	lb.	.60 -	—
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00 -	—
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works	lb.	.05 -	—
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y.,	lb.	.16 -	—

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05½-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works	lb.	.04 -	—

Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 -	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	1.10 -	—
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.0564-	.0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.35
bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.38
kegs	lb.	.32 -	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
cns., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 -	—
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 -	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)			
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 -	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71 -	—
jars	lb.	3.65 -	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Molybdate, kgs., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.23 -	.29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.25 -	.28½
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.39 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works	unit-ton.	No prices	
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½-	—
paste	lb.	.06½-	—
Sulphate[2], dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports,	ton.	29.00 -	—
spot	ton.	30.00 -	—

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Ammonia, sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.45 -	.55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	.17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	.17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable	lb.	.75 -	—
Caproate, cans	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
refd., l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 -	1.85
import., natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.37½-	.38
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.34½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Star	lb.	.60 -	.61
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 -	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%,	lb.	.18½-	—
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 -	—
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 -	2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -	11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports	100 kilos.	105.00 -	—
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -	134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 -	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 -	—
jars	lb.	5.43 -	—
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 -	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	44.00 -	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	33.00 -	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	28.50 -	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	26.50 -	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	22.50 -	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	19.00 -	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	16.50 -	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	15.50 -	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.04 -	.12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.05 -	.13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.03¾-	.05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.04¾-	.06
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 -	—
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 -	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	53.00 -	—
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.13 -	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point	ton.	32.00 -	—
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	25.50 -	—
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	30.50 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y. whse.	ton.	58.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points	ton.	21.00 -	—
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	23.00
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery	gal.	.16 -	.50
dms., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.15 -	.30
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 -	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75 -	—

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.80
Barbasco root (see cube root).			
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 -	.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Barbital, cs. dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 -	—
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.00 -	—
precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	60.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -	—
Sulphur-free, c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -	—
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.60 -	—
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 -	.13
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line.	ton.	77.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	79.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	90.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	92.00 -	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.	ton.	81.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	83.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	94.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	96.00 -	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.,	ton.	87.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	89.00 -	—
	ton.	100.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	102.00 -	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	83.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	58.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	97.80 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	99.90 -	—
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.06 -	.07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 -	—
jars	lb.	4.62 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 -	.13
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.13
grd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots	lb.	.31 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.32 -	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	27.65 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	28.65 -	—
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00 -	—
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.35 -	—
ex whse., New York	ton.	34.00 -	—
Southern, off color, bgs., mines	ton.	17.50 -	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	18.00 -	—
ore, bulk, mines	ton.	8.00 -	—
Barytes, German	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[2,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns, works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.. lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., fib. dms.....lb. 2.79 - —
2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.87
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 2.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y... unit-ton. 5.45 - 5.50
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.50 - 5.75
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 5.45 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .33 - .41
Blue,[3] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.. 3.50- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victora, same basis, contractr..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .52 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.42.00 Nom.
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -37.50
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A),
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbslb. .00 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235 - —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .06 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement., bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05½- —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Brown, umber, Turkey-type, bbls., f.o.b. Boston..lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .50 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3.....gal. .02½- .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[3] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms..lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,600 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100 - gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works, lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Calcium stearate, precip., c.l..lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
afloat, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97.- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. .....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15½- —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .15¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .12¾- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .13¼- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .84 .85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
shortstick, bls.....lb. .83 .84
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works, ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, c.p., cryst., works, frt. all'd E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms, lb. .21 - .25
resublimed, same basis, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .70 - .72
Cellulo'd scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
standard .....lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works:.ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot...lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va...ton 37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromic).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,[8] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[9] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .63 - .64
Citral, bots., cns..... 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Zanzibar .....lb. .18 - .18½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[7] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton.36.50 -37.00
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .14¼ - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - 18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb. None available.
Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, per unit N..unit-ton. 1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., per unit N..unit-ton. 1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .35 - .44
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls..lb .12½ Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Sebacetate, dms., works....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Diglycol, oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l. 4lvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitroprenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.60.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.60.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls., lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cans...lb.13.50 - —
lb.17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns. FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
83 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .55 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
290 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .88 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .67
449 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
465 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .49 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—

862	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
502	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
504	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
496	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
806	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
1075	Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown:—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green:—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange:—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red:—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1060	Anthraquinone violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
Yellow:—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
909	New blue R	lb.	1.30	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin Ia	lb.	.85	- —
Blue:—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown:—				
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	- —
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .62
232	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green:—				
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.69	- —
Red:—				
79	Popceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6G	lb.	4.50	- —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.75	- —
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	- —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	- —
Yellow:—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.58	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
860	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown:—				
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —
Green:—				
637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
20	Chrysollin G	lb.	.95	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	- —
Red:—				
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —
Yellow:—				
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
809	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	- —

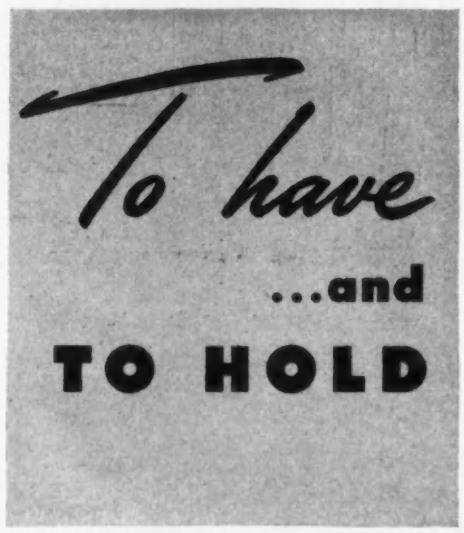
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.19	- .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.87	- .92
imported	lb.	.87	- .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.80	- .92
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	- .21
select, bndls	lb.	.19	- .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	26.00	-34.50
Ephedra, bls	lb.	.21	- .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
Ephedrine, synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more,	oz.	.65	- —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	- —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 1.95
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Salicylate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.98	- 1.10
Ether, sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.	lb.	.11	- —
27-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	-. 61
Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks	lb.	.12½	- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	- —
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	- .55
Caproate, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27½	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Lactate, 85-gal. dms., works,	lb.	.32½	- —
5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.32	- —
Oxyhydrate, bots.	gal.	7.50	- 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.77	- —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.25	- —
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.30	- —
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.40	- —
lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	- —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	- .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0742	- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0792	- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0795	- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0841	- —
Ethylcellulose[4] std. cans, 5,000			
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .19½
tanks	lb.	.14½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- .16¼
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14¼	- —
Ethylidinaniline, dms.	lb.	.45	- .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	- .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13



Not for beauty alone is Niagara Falls famous. To people in this country, and in other countries, too, it is an expression of America. In its grandeur they sense the wild, free spirit that has swept this nation on and on with irresistible force. Like the never-ending wheat fields . . . like the bottomless mines . . . like the roaring factories and towering cities, it typifies the boundless energy of the U. S. A.

Our youth has found romance and pledged loyalty in the mists of Niagara. Our industry has found power in its cataracts to drive its great dynamos. And the very fact that its power and beauty are shared in peace and friendship with a neighbor country has made it a shrine of good will at which people the world over may take heart. Surely, these great Falls give voice to all that America is fighting for today—the permanent, steadfast, dynamic way of life that can be directed to the good of all but never tamed to slavery.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
PARA • CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 - 17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton. 17.00 - 20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 - 12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton. 12.75 - 16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton. 17.00 - 19.00
N.C., works.....ton. 17.00 - 19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton. 20.00 - 22.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½

Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½

Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —

Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13¼- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 18.00 - 19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25

Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25

Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when produced, dried 60% protein, bulk, f.o.b. fish factories .....ton. 66.50 - —
ground meal, bgs., f.o.b. fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —

Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina points..unit-ton. 4.25 & .50

Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —

Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17

Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton. 32.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton. 34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines...net ton. 24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton. 24.00 - —
imported, 85.5, duty paid..... short ton. 26.00 - —

Formaldehyde,[1,2,5] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.

Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40

Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 - 15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 - 40.00

Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60

Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20

Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18¼- —

Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No price
plantation, cases.....lb. No price
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .13 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13

Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .1145- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. .117 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .0575- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05625- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .02875- —

Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97

Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19

Gentian root, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .67 - .71
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .69 - .72

Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50

Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .45 Nom.
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25¼- .25¾
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25¼- .25¾
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43

Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).

Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
267-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —

Glue, hide, 363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00

Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .88 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —

Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz. 35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz. 20.75 - 21.00
yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 - 19.00

Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 - 14.75

Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs ..lb. .25 - .26

Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.40 - 5.80

Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36

Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb .06½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —

Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .0929¾- —
white, loose.....lb. .0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .0929¾- —
white, loose.....lb. .0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23¼- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¼- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, c.l. and l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

Gualacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74

Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80

Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1, unsorted. lb. .14⅜- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12⅜- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13¾- —
C .....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
CNE .....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12¾- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08⅞- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07⅜- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .11⅝- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12⅜- —
nubs .....lb. .13⅜- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11⅜- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22⅜- —
chips .....lb. .12⅜- —
mixed .....lb. .17⅜- —
nubs .....lb. .18⅜- —
split .....lb. .19¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35⅜- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E .....lb. .25⅝- —
B .....lb. .34⅜- —
C .....lb. .28⅝- —
D .....lb. .25⅜- —
dust .....lb. .13⅜- —
E .....lb. .18⅜- —
F .....lb. .13⅜- —
dust .....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30⅝- —
2 .....lb. .25⅜- —
3 .....lb. .12⅜- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17⅜- —
East Indian, Batu, bold scraped, lb. .10⅛- —
bold unscraped.....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05⅜- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
bold unscraped.....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
Hiroe, pale bold.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .13⅜- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22⅜- —
chips .....lb. .11⅝- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .16⅜- —

To the prices of all the varnish gums quoted by importers, as set forth above, there have to be added charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance and 1½% for labor costs.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08⅞- —
Ester, ordinary, 30.000-50.000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Can..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
2,500-30,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¼
smaller lots, dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
pale, XXX.....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. To the above import prices of kauri gum there have to be added charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance and 1½% for labor costs.

Gum, kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —

Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —

Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton. 12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton. 12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.

Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47

Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70

Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —

Hempseed, Manchur., bgs....lb. .15½- .16

Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00

Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35

Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
50°-100°C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —

Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —

Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —

Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C. industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —

Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz. 37.50 - 42.00

Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50

Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27

Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16½

Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices

Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz. 29.00 - —

Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —

Hydrastis (see Golden seal).

Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½

Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94

Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 10.00

Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —

Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz. 37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 37.50 - —

Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal.....oz. 12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 160 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV. 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..
100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .46
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .47 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. allddd.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47

K

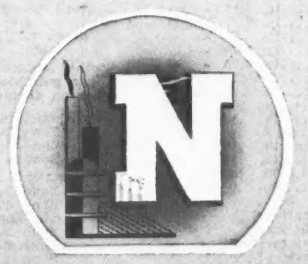
Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .077 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04⅛
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04⅜- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06⅛-.08525
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[2] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.70 -12.80
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -12.85
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.80 -12.85
Compouns, tercs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .78
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11½- .12⅛
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½- .10½
lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
Red, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
Lead, red, dry, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. smaller lots, dlvd. Ala..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz, etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. allddd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. allddd..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. allddd..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers. lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
FOR
Tartaric Acid Rochelle Salt
Cream of Tartar

Sodium Sulphide Lactic Acid
Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxalate
Saponin Carbon Tetrachloride
Phosphoric Acid Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate Trichlorethylene



ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • TELEPHONE MU 6-1990

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Longview, Ala..ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
80-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
80-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
80-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks.....ton.35.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
West Indian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.60 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l, works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .48 - .50

Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Mercury, bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury ani chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., dlvd...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,3] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
Natural,[1,3,4] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1, gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
B, dms., c.l., Zone 1....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1 Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R... lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10⅝
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
Methyl, chloride, refrigeration, tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.76.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03¼
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis. Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07 - —
smaller cns.....lb. .08 - .09
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

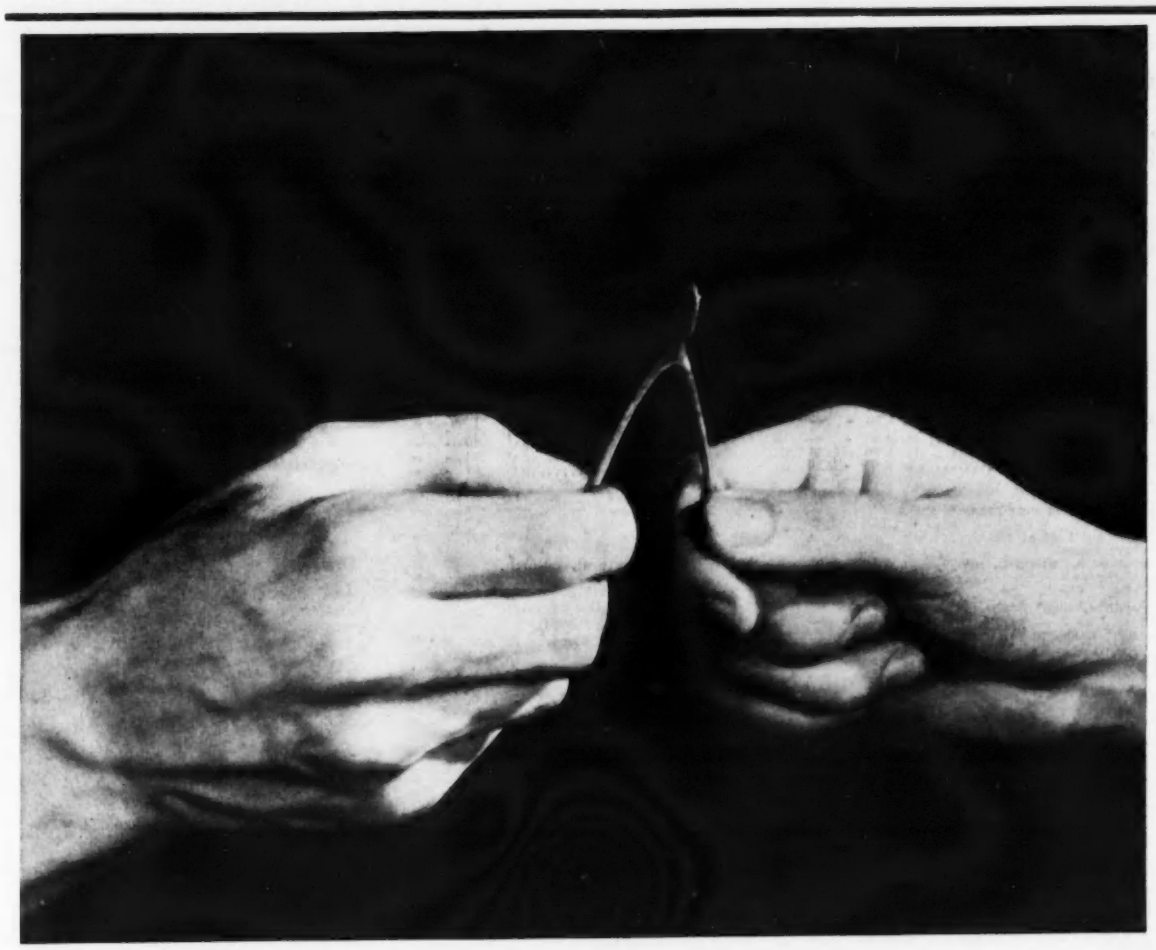
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, prime, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
good, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude[6], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots.lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are retunable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .48 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs...lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Oil, calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns...lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,5] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾-
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼-
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
technical, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Oil, cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[2] dms.....lb. .40¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .3885 Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[5] Manila, crude, tanks, lb. No prices
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c...lb. No prices
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.....bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.35
Corn,[3] crude, tanks, works...lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- -
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Dip (D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Oil, geranium, Algerian, rose, cns..lb.30.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Gualac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard[4], common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, lined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms.....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.20
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)



WISHING WON'T DO IT

EVERY manufacturer hopes that his product will reach the consumer with the same snap and sparkle as when it was packed at the factory.

IT takes careful buying of basic ingredients, preferably from a source which has never compromised with quality.

PRODUCTS supplied by Aromatics Division General Drug Company are always full strength, *full value* . . . and fairly priced.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1390- .1410
l.c.l., 10 to 69	lb.	.1410- .1430
5 to 9	lb.	.1450- —
less than 5	lb.	.1470- —
tanks	lb.	.1300 -.1320
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.		
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd. tanks	gal.	.15 - .15½
Penna., neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks	gal.	.31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto.	gal.	.6660 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1140-.1180
tanks	lb.	.1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
expressed, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.15 - —
Neatsfoot,[3] 20°, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.25¾ Nom.
extra, bbls.	lb.	.14¾ Nom.
prime, bbls.	lb.	.15¼ Nom.
pure, bbls.	lb.	.19¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	340.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Olticica,[3] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25¼ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.25 Nom.
solid, dms.	lb.	.24¼ Nom.
Oleo, 1[3] bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
2, bbls.	lb.	.13 - —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50 - —
Olive,[3] denat., dms.	gal.	4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.25 - 4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	4.50 - 4.75
foots, dms.	lb.	.19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers	lb.	8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns.,	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless	lb.	35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[4] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0902 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour	gal	08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy.	gal.	.14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	05¾-
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	8.00 -12.00
Peanut,[5] crude tanks, mill.	lb.	.12¾- .13
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
import, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.,	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[6] dms.	lb.	.2460- —
tanks	lb.	.2380-
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.95 - 2.30
dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	8.75 - —
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dest., dist., straw-color, dms., divd., E. ports.	gal.	.72 - .74
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	1.00 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22¼- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence,	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[5] tax incl., dms.	lb.	.15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks	lb.	.10 Nom.
blown, dms.	lb.	.18 - .18¼
Red,[6] dms., divd.	lb.	.1330-.1430
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1245- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
dms.	lb.	2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.51 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.53 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.57 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns.	lb.	5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.66½ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1140-.1180
tanks	lb.	.1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms.	lb	2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Shark's liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units.		No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	14 -
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.12¾ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12 Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.14¼ Nom.
tanks	lb.	13¼ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.20
Oil, sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1301- —
45°, dms.	lb.	.1278- —
natural, dms.	lb.	.1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.65
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities	gal.	.33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.36 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities	gal.	.24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., divd. E. cities	gal.	.60 - —
Tar acid (see T)		
Teaseed,[5] crude, dms.	lb.	No prices
refined, dms.	lb.	No prices
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).		
Turkey, red (see castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., divd.,	100 gal.	10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.	gal.	11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal.	gal.	12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.	gal.	13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.	gal.	14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.	gal.	15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms.,	c.l. gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.	gal.	.41 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l.	gal.	.46½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.52½- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.	gal.	.52 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.63½- .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.62 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.71 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½- —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 - —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.65¼- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 - —
Russian	gal.	No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 6.25
synth (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	No stocks
Manila, bots.	lb.	45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l. wks.	ton.	9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash.	lb.	12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
divd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
Other points	lb.	.12¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices
kegs, ex dock	lb.	No prices
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.3135- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.50 - 1.70
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .08¼
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½- .06¼
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb	3.75 -4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.44 - .45
good, bgs.	lb.	.43 - .44
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.52 - .53
medium, cs.	lb.	.51 - .53
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.	lb.	.04½- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.	lb.	.05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0615- —
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis.	lb.	.0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis.	lb.	.10¼- —

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis.	lb.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.42 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.28 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	35 - .52
Peanut meal, 45% protein, Southeast points.	ton.	46.00 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., divd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0640- .0660
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0675- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½ Nom
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .48
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.41 - .42
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sierre Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l, f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 - —
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23 - —
Illinois basin	bbl.	1 37 - —
Louisiana	bbl.	.80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 - —
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.31 - —
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	2.00 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 - —
S.W. Penn Lines	bbl.	2.65 - —
National Transit lines,	bbl.	3.00 - —
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 - —
East	bbl.	1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.48 - —
Pecos County	bbl.	.96 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums. Lacquer diluent, at refinery—

California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars.	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¾- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 5, tanks.	gal.	.06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 - —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1310- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars.	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tankcars.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars.	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21¼- —
3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 - —
30, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
40, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.		
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo.	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¼- —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.09½- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	4.00 - —
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.87 - —
50-lb. kgs	lb.	.84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns	lb.	14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15 00 -16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70 - —
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., 60%-66%	long ton.	4.50 - —
70% min	long ton.	5.00 - —
72% min	long ton.	5.50 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.		
Phosphorus, red, cs	lb.	.40 - .44
yellow, dms	lb.	.18 - .20
cases	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton	lb.	.35 - —
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.08 - .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.30½- .31
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron	ton.	23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms	lb.	.08 - .08½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pitch, pine, bbls	bbl.	6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls	lb.	.10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.65 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	.09½- .10
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 - —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs	lb.	.19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms	lb.	.03½- .03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾- —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs	lb.	.11 Nom.
powd., kgs	lb.	.09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs	lb.	.24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.34½- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.35½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dom., dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72 - —
25 to 50 lbs	lb.	.75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	8.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.35 - —
Potash, iodide, bots. or cns	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs	lb.	.18 - .20
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton.		.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

import, min. 50% or 60%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	unit-ton.	No prices
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs	lb.	.40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.28 - .36
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports,	ton.	No prices
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works	lb.	.09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½- .21
Potash, prussiate, red, bbls.	lb.	No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls	lb.	.17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher. tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25 - —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.75 - .85
N.F., dms	lb.	.35 - .65
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports,	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works	lb.	.40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.11½- .12
Berries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
5-lb. cans	lb.	8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots	lb.	8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.02¾- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla bls	lb.	1.10 Nom.

MAKE SOLVAY YOUR SOURCE FOR CAUSTIC POTASH

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1101 Hibernia Building . . . . New Orleans, La.
40 Rector Street . . . . . New York, N. Y.
12 South 12th Street . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
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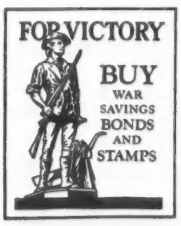

Liquid
Solid
Flake
Ground
Lump

Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs. lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs. lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs. lb. .03⅞- —
100- 499 lbs. lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ⅜, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04½- —
600-1,999 lbs. lb. .04½- —
100- 599 lbs. lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs., and up. lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs. lb. .03¾- —
100- 499 lbs. lb. .04½- —
imp., Italian lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[4] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[4] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. lb. .27 - .36
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls. lb. .23 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls. lb. .39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms. gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms. lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports. unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins. lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins. lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works. lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works. lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls. lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works. lb. .05½- —
tanks, works. lb. .05½- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty. lb. .04⅝- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs. lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1. lb. .10 - —
No. 2. lb. .09½- —
No. 3. lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .16½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz. flask. 191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark. flask. 198.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns. oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns. oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots. oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns. oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns. oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns. oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns. oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns. oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls. lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs. lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Raspberries, dried, bls. lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. .90 - —
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots. lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Selenide, bbls., light, works. lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works. lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs. lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs. lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb. lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls. lb. .25 - .29
Pink, bbls. lb. .20 - .24
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots. lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls. lb. .09¾- —
50 lb. bgs. lb. .096 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Cop- ley, Ohio. lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs. lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis. lb. .05¾- —
Toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. No prices
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis arizarin lake. lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis. lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .23 - .40
quicksilver, bbls. lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin gram. 1.05 - 1.15
Rice bran, concentrate, 575-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .43½- —
smaller lots. lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .43 - .65
red, bls. lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls. lb. .22 - .26
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.66 - —
D, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
E, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.69 - —
F, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.72 - —
G, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
H, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
I, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
K, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
M, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.94 - —
N, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
W. G., bbls. 100 lbs. 3.93 - —
W. W., bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
X, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls. lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .70 - .83
Spanish, tins. lb. 36.50 - 42.00
Safrol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms. lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls. lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Cyprus, bls. lb. .47 - .48
Dalmatian, bls. lb. 2.00 Nom.
ground, bls. lb. 2.25 Nom.
Greek, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls. lb. .38 - .46
Sago flour, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs. lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs. lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs. lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Salt rock, bgs., dlvd. N.Y. ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y. ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton. 19.40 -23.30
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. ton. 15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f. ton. 16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns. kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls. lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls. lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls. lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns. lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs. lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bxs. lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment. lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots. lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins. lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases. lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls. lb. .65 - .95
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls. lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs. lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls. lb. .12 - .16
3, bls. lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17
Pods., bls. lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Shellac,[3] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .39 - .40†
dlvd., Boston lb. .40 - .41
Chicago lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .39 - .40†
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y. lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast lb. .35 - .36
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y. lb. .31 - .32†
dlvd., Chicago lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls. lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, works Ill., c.l. ton. 17.00 - —
same basis, l.c.l. ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. ton. 19.90 - —
smaller lots. ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, works, Ill., c.l. ton. 18.00 - —
same basis, l.c.l. ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. ton. 35.00 - —
smaller lots. ton. 38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots. ton. 23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. ton. 22.00 - —
smaller lots. ton. 25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. ton. 25.50 - —
smaller lots. ton. 27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l. ton. 18.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l. ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silver, bullion oz. .35½- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots. oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms. oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms. oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls. lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns. lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls. lb. .09 - .10
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
cut, imp., bls., bbls. lb. .16 - .17
dom., bbls. lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works. lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works. lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .08½- .09½
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Soda, ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
l.c.l., Zone 3. 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Mo., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd. bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, [3,5] spot, c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .07¼- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works. lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls lb. .12 - —
kegs lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs. lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .33
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.

Soda, caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3,4] spot, c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
l.c.l., 6 cks.. 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls, lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs.. 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. **No prices**
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .88
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms.. same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., divd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls, N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., divd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va...ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va...ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- — West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —

Soda, orthosilicate, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¾- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., divd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., divd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Soda, sequisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, divd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N. F. VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 160 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphonydrate, liquid, 38%, basis, 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. **No prices**
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, sacks....ton.46.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs. works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

Heavy Calcined Magnesia

Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Fluoride
Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Gum Arabic
White Calcined Magnesite

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09¼ Nom.
bbls.....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stavesacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .58 - .58
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. 23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Strolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .78 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's.....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's.....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
5lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery. lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, ref'd, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99¼%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, comm'l., cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .0660- .0700
medium, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
poultry.....lb. .0510- .0550
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 - 10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c. unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net-ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

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Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,5] extra, loose.....lb..0971¼- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
special, loose.....lb..0957½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago... unit-ton. 5.37 - —
import. S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03½- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thio urea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium,[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[2,3,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
single dms.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.s.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
Tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tunsten metal powd.,[2,5] 90%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .75 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .77 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .58 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 26 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. No prices.
Mexican, tins.....lb.16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins.....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.00 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 70°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., less than 5 tons..ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[2] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.32	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.27	—
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	—
10°, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.35	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30	—
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.37	—
3°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.42	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Yellow,[2] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York.	lb.	.52	- .55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60	- .64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60	- —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
Sulphide, orange, cans, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16½	—
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury, oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls. works.	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.1750	- .1785
open order.	lb.	.1750	- .1785
Navy specifications type, contracts.	lb.	.1750	- .1785
open order.	lb.	.1750	- .1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.20	- —
less than 1,000 lbs, works.	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc,[1,2,3] Metal (see Paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.12½	- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.34½	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., dms., wks.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
25-lb. jars.	lb.	.36	- —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	—
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.1135	—
Zinc, iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher. Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30	- —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31	- —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
Zinc, sulphate, powd., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80	- —
Sulphide[1], pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24	- .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Trade Briefs

Crown Drug Company, Washington, June sales amounted to $775,121 against $707,986 in the same month a year ago.

Walgreen Company, chain drug store operator, Chicago sales for June totaled $7,998,938 against $6,774,468 in June a year ago.

Arco Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has appointed Charles Schneider its advertising director. He was formerly promotion director for the *Cleveland Press*.

Swift & Co., Chicago, has made William N. Strack head of its law department and general attorney. Mr. Strack has been with the company for twenty-three years.

National Carbon Company, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, this city, has issued a new bulletin on 'National' and 'Karbate' carbon and graphite corrosion resistant, pipe, tubes and fittings.

New Pigments for New Interior Paints!

MAKE YOUR . . .

Casein (Protein Binder) Paints
Resin Emulsion Paints
Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints

WITH THE NEW

ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

ALBALITH 332, 335, 392, 836 (Lithopones)
CRYPTONE BA-40 (Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment)
CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Inflation Is Not Autogenous

For all too many who talk publicly about such things, inflation is still an economic demon which will prevail in spite of spell or high taxes. It is time that business talked this inevitability out of existence. The popular teaching sticks to the theory that spending money and selling prices must meet on a common level—and this in spite of the fact that those who have more money to spend are not spending it in price stimulation; they are "socking" it or paying their debts. The lack or refusal of popular recognition of this indication of all current sales records may be attributable to the unpleasant truth that neither of those habits is in line with the asinine business belief that the hill-and-dale, so-called "cyclic," process of selling is the best or, perhaps, the only one.

It is being advised that inflation be averted by lengthening the legal workweek for the purpose of increasing production of civilian goods—nobody says what these are to be made from; but the same advisers do declare, contradictingly, that ceiling prices keep people from overbuying because they conceal shortages. That's the sort of tail-chasing that is economics with those who do not believe in sacrificial service of their country; those with whom their own enunciated "law" of supply and demand is the supreme statute.

In all the welter of postwar planning far too little attention is given to a program of business procedure which will avoid depression by blocking inflation. The sequence is inevitable; but the causative inflation is not. Inflation is not like Topsy. The one thing that brings it into being and develops it is excessive spending of money. It will pay business in the days to come to devote its customarily promotive selling efforts to the cultivation among buyers of a habit of spending nothing extra now in order that they may have something to spend as usual when their incomes return to that caliber—at most.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Not on Nazi Terms

In Latin America are many materials —animal, vegetable, and mineral—which industry in the United States can put to good and essential use. To Latin America have gone and continue to go from the United States men and money and machines for the development of the resources of those regions. Contributed to the creation and cultivation of good markets for Latin American commodities—raw and finished—are many other sorts of help under the good neighbor plan proffered and promoted by the government of the United States.

These endeavors are not without their selfish aspects; but the selfishness is that enlightened sort which recognizes that helping others is a resultful means toward helping oneself. So it is that, while it may be accepted that the manner in which any Latin American nation sees fit to carry on its affairs is its business and the United States is not concerned therein to the extent of interference, the United States is not obligated to have any part in any Latin American business program or policy which is not to its liking, and it should refuse to do business on terms accepted by any other nation under Nazi pressure and meaningless promises.

Aside from the fact that it seems most designed to put the latter's shipping into a position best suited to submarine attack, the Nazi order accepted by Argentina inconveniences United States industry in the procurement of Argentine materials. That being contrary to free enterprise, United States industry should refuse to do business under the Nazi conditions. It can get along—and at the same time maintain its selfrespect.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Economic Incompatibility

Farm chemurgists have striven long and in many instances ably to open, create, and develop worthwhile markets for agricultural products as industrial materials. Their efforts fall into two basic divisions:—(1) The utilization of agricultural products to supplement or to replace industrial materials popularly in use; and (2) the utilization of the spare or extended facilities and capacities of agriculture to produce botanical materials already popularly in use in various industries. In neither direction have the results of these earnest efforts reached a satisfactory measure of success in more than a few exceptional instances.

The reason for this shortfalling is not difficult to discover. A satisfactory teaming of agriculture and manufacturing industry is almost impossible—because agriculture will not stay hitched: its individualism is its undoing. No matter what measure or what form of governmental assistance it may be given, agriculture can never be a correlated partner of manufacturing industry, unless the union is a "shotgun marriage" under a form of government repugnant to the principles of American democracy —a form to which oligarchic blocs already portentously point.

The congressional farm bloc is performing true to form in trying to force upon manufacturing industry a dictated "partnership" with agriculture for the production of a synthetic substitute for rubber. It has already decreed that a goodly portion of the governmental fund for the rubber program must be spent in converting farm products into butadiene. There are good arguments for the alcohol route to this basis of "synthetic rubber." But, they all fall flat on analysis by any rational mind in view of the fact that prices of the agricultural raw materials are exempt from OPA control. With the prices of rubber articles ceiled—as they should be—none but a farm-brained congressman could expect industry, or WPB, the army, the navy, or OPA to accept the responsibility of supplying the rubber needs of the nation by means of a process ever in unstable equilibrium by reason of capricious costs.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Information You Need

The Green Book buyers' directory enters its thirtieth year this week. Distribution of the 1942-43 edition to paid subscribers for OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER is being started today. In large part this big job will be handled by messenger service, rather than by mail, with a view of completing it as rapidly as possible.

The thirtieth-year Green Book is not cramped by age. It has grown to be the biggest ever issued, and its size is no less the result of added items than of newly listed sources of supplies. In both of these informative respects the new directory is better, as well as bigger, than ever before. The listings comprise approximately 6,600 materials and the names of about 25,000 suppliers. Particularly noteworthy among the new items are the vitamins, nitroparaffins, synthetic resins and other plastics, and the "sulfa," "arso," and alkaloidal additions to the numerous and complex category of pharmaceutical agents.

A communication, received at the *OPD* office a few days ago, was addressed to the "Green Buyers Guide." The significance of that designation depends greatly on to which of the other two words the term, "green," is applied, and also on the sense of the term. This well-known guide is "green" only in the color of its cover; in ability to serve informatively it has ripened well. While it is useful, perhaps particularly, to "green" buyers, its usefulness to those of riper experience is great. There are so many things to be looked for in these days when so many others are scarce, that every buyer needs a guide. The Green Book fills this need.

The Green Book is not distributed as a bonus for new subscriptions for OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER or for continued subscribing on the part of those previously enrolled. It is a part of *OPD* service to its subscribers, a supplement or complement of the market information furnished every week. It is a part of what the subscription price pays for, and it is included in every annual subscription as paid.

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Heavy Chemicals

Spotty Demand for Heavy Chemicals Exhibits Further Easiness —Government Allocation Orders Feature Last Week's Developments — Bauxite, Bleaching Powder Hit

Business in the market for heavy chemicals last week was again spotty but the demand showed further inclination toward easiness, even the call from the war industries in some instances not taxing factors to keep pace. Government regulations featured the week's developments.

Chromium Allocation Order M-18a, due to expire June 30, has been extended indefinitely. Increased bauxite production in Southern ore fields was forecast early in the week by the action of the Director of Industry Operations in placing bauxite and alumina, from which aluminum is produced, under complete allocation control. This action, taken by the issuance of Order M-1-h, was made necessary by the rapid increase in aluminum production and the increasingly serious shipping situation. The purpose of the order is to conserve high-grade bauxite, that containing less than 15 percent silica, for the manufacture of products needed for war. Any aluminum oxide or hydrate of aluminum is affected.

To assure adequate supplies of high-test calcium hypochlorite and chloride of lime, commonly known as bleaching powder, for civilian defense gas decontamination and military needs, the entire domestic supply of these items has been put under complete allocation by the War Production Board. Carbon tetrachloride factors were interested last week in the recent announcement by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that shippers of this material may charge a reasonable deposit on the steel drums used in transporting their product.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 71.4 percent in the week ended July 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 84.9 percent in the previous week and 72.8 percent a year ago. In the previous week a year ago production mounted to 101.5 percent of capacity.

Alumina Hydrate. — Allocation Order M-1-h applies. Material quiet. Prices unchanged.

Alumina Sulphate.—Allocation Order M-1-h applies. Demand light. Quotations confirmed.

Alminum. — Bauxite and alumina now under complete allocation with issuance of Order M-1-h. Increased bauxite production in Southern ore fields forecast. Aluminum prices stabilized with material under full priority and industry control. Paste and powder under allocation.

Alums.—Market position unchanged with ammonia alum on allocation since June 1. Prices confirmed.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	163.8

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	108.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Calcium Chloride

The chemical trade is somewhat amused these days over the good fortune of calcium chloride factors in being able to catch users "coming and going".

Calcium chloride, because of its moisture absorption qualities, has for many years been an important factor in reducing dust on roads. Wet weather, of course, cuts the volume of sales intended for this use. Over the past couple of years, however, factors have developed a profitable small-package household business that is well synchronized with weather developments and immediately starts to climb when rainy days set in, the material being used in this instance for absorbing moisture in basements and damp rooms.

Chemical men, who for years have considered calcium chloride in the light of bulk business only, have for some time been inclined to smile at the development of the small-package sales. It is interesting to note, however, that today stocks of considerable size are being carried and sales promoted in some of the largest department stores in the United States. Also, the FHA building program is tending to create more home owners and, with the current rubber shortage and gasoline rationing, it is more than likely that many home owners, both old and new, will be stay-at-home vacationists this year and will be tempted to make more livable their recreation rooms. These, in the majority of cases, are located in basements.

Ammonia Aqua.—Allocations govern transactions. Quotations steady.

Antimony Metal.—New features are lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Antimony Oxide.—Material under allocation. Prices show no change.

Barium Carbonate.—Market position unaltered. Quotations same.

Barium Chlorate.—Allocations rule. Prices well maintained.

Barium Fulosiliate.—Demand quiet with deliveries satisfactory. No alteration in prices.

Bauxite.—Issuance of order M-1-h has put bauxite under complete allocation control. Move is expected to increase production in Southern ore fields and was made necessary, WPB announces, by rapid rise in aluminum production and the increasingly serious shipping situation. Purpose of order is to conserve high-grade bauxite for manufacture of products needed for war.

Bleaching Powder. — Now under complete allocation. Quotations unchanged.

Bordeaux Mixture.—New developments lacking. Prices same.

Calcium Chloride. — Small-package business growing satisfactorily. Bulk demand at recent levels. Material quotably unchanged.

Calcium Hypochlorite. — High test now under complete allocation.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—War demand heavy, but factors able to satisfy most needs. Quotations unchanged. Shippers may now charge reasonable deposit on steel drums in transporting their product.

Chlorine.—War demand for material continues heavy. Pricewise, no change.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Chrome Cake.—New features lacking. Prices unaltered.

Cobalt Acetate.—Allocations rule. Demand fair. Deliveries satisfactory.

Cobalt Carbonate.—Improved level of inquiry. Cobalt allocation order extended indefinitely.

Cobalt Hydrate.—Allocation order on cobalt recently extended indefinitely. Demand fair. Pricewise, no change.

Copper.—Domestic unchanged at 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base; export, 11¾c. per pound f.a.s. New York.

Copper Acetate.—Better demand is noted. Quotations unaltered.

Copper Carbonate.—Demand at improved level. No change pricewise.

Copper Oxide.—Black and red slow. Deliveries okay. Prices same.

Copperas.—Movement light. Quotations confirmed.

Lime.—No new market developments. No change in prices.

Magnesia Arsenate.—Demand light. Quotations maintained.

Manganese Chloride.—Demand was spotty. Prices confirmed.

Nickel Salt.—Material on allocation. Quotations show no change.

Paris Green.—New features lacking. No change pricewise.

Phosphorus, Yellow.—Demand quiet. Quotations same.

Potash Chlorate.—Under full allocation control since June 1. Prices unaltered.

Soda Antimoniate.—Light call. No change quotably.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Demand at recent levels. Prices show no change.

Soda Metasilicate.—Demand at quiet level. Prices confirmed.

Soda Silicate.—New interest light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change in quotations.

Zinc Sulphate.—New business quiet. Prices steady.

Acids

Demand for heavy chemical acids remained somewhat spotty last week and new features were lacking in the market. Deliveries against contracts were being made at a satisfactory rate and prices in general were steady.

Acetic.—Demand at recent levels. Supply situation easier. Prices stabilized.

Chlorosulphonic.—Demand on quiet side. Quotations steady.

Chromic.—M-18a, the chromium allocation order, has been extended indefinitely. It was due to expire on June 30 and the extension has been made retroactive to that date.

Formic.—Quiet prevails. Quotations maintained.

Hydrofluoric.—Better interest, and prices confirmed.

Lactic.—New inquiry light. Deliveries okay. Quotations same.

Mixed.—Demand quiet. Pricewise, no change.

Muriatic.—Interest was light. Price schedule fully maintained.

Nitric.—Material in quiet demand. No change in quotations.

Phosphoric.—Business quiet. No change quotably.

Sulphuric.—No change in level of demand. No alteration in price schedules.

Baltimore, July 8.—Increase in production or reduction in deliveries to private consumers seems the only answer to the situation created by the war program of the government taking increased quantities of sulphuric acid. Increase in production is difficult, hence reduction to private consumers may be necessary. There is no uniformity in quotations, and the following is only an approximation of the price situation, as suggested by one producer:—If 98-degree acid were $17.83 per ton, 60-degree should be $14.13, and 66-degree acid, $16.95.

Insecticides

No price changes have been announced by factors in the market for insecticides, and last week brought no new developments. The demand for calcium arsenate was considered quite active, but the call for lead arsenate was a little easier.

Calcium Arsenate.—Material in active demand. Prices rule unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand easier. Quotations confirmed.

Nicotine Sulphate.—No new features in market. No change in prices.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Fairly good inquiry. Supplies tight. Prices well maintained.

Bauxite and Alumina Under Total Allocation

—Continued from page 7

deposits will be permitted a more general use, such as the manufacture of chemicals and refractories.

Arkansas is the principal domestic source of high-grade bauxite the bulk of the country's regular supply being imported from South America.

Use of high silica bauxite, clay and other aluminous materials in the manufacture of chemical salts is expected to save several hundred thousand tons a year of high grade bauxite for war purposes. The order, which is effective August 1, gives consumers of restricted bauxite and alumina until September 1 to use up materials on hand, provided the amount used between July 1 and August 31 does not exceed one-third the amount so used during the last six months of 1941. Consumers of bauxite must file requests for allocation on Form PD-567 and alumina users Form PD-568. In creasing quantities of high-grade bauxite and alumina are necessary because of the great expansion in aluminum output now under way. Alumina requirements for 1943 are expected almost to double 1942 needs.

The terms in the order are defined as follows:—

(1) "Bauxite" means a rock consisting of a mixture of several minerals in which the aluminum is present largely as hydrated oxides.

(2) "Restricted bauxite" means bauxite ores, concentrates, or tailings containing less than 15 per cent silica (as analyzed by tri-acid method on a dried basis of 110° C.), including all processed forms of bauxite, such as dried, calcined, sintered, or activated ore.

(3) "Alumina" means any aluminum oxide or any hydrate of aluminum.

(4) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(5) "Producer" means any person who mines or otherwise produces bauxite or who manufactures alumina.

(6) "Processor" means any person who mines or otherwise produces, concentrates, dries, activates, calcines, sinters, or otherwise processes bauxite or alumina.

(7) "Dealer" means any person regularly engaged in the business of buying and selling bauxite or alumina for his own account or for the account of others, without changing its form.

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Chemical Salesmen to Golf

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second golf tournament of the season at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., July 14. All golf prizes will be awarded in the form of war savings stamps. A $25 war savings bond also will be awarded as a dinner-door prize. Reservations are in charge of Charles Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, Inc., 86 Hausman street, Brooklyn.

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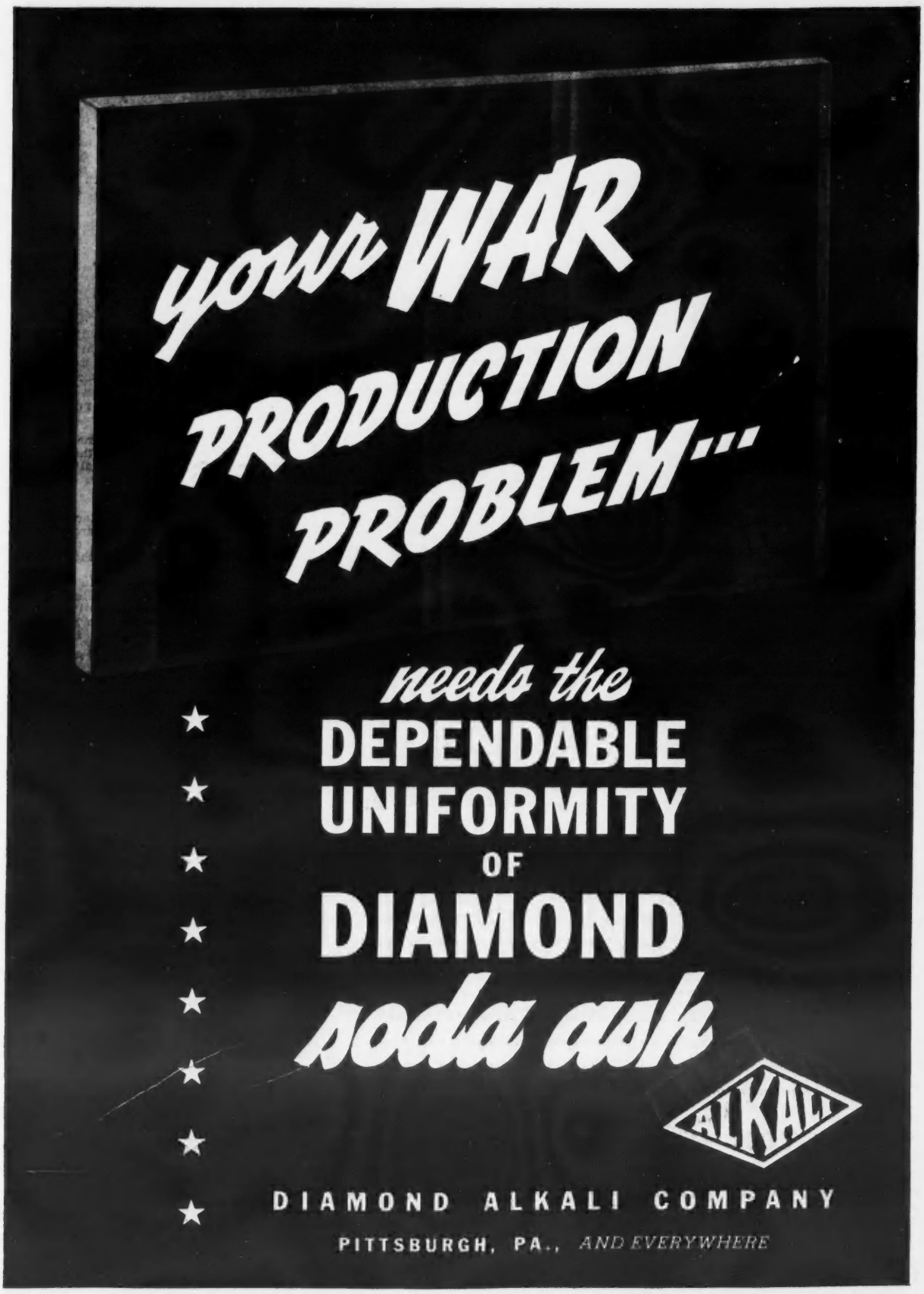
J. J. Boyle has been appointed price specialist for drugs and chemicals in the Office of Price Administration in the Southern California area.



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—*Continued from page* 5

required to file any forms, inasmuch as this order controls producers' shipments only, and not consumers. Today's orders will not necessarily reduce the amount of these products available for civilian purposes. The original M-19 specified shipments according to a schedule of priority ratings, which permitted shipments on certain non-essential orders from time to time. By placing the entire supply of these chemicals under allocation control, both essential civilian uses as well as military needs can be assured a more adequate supply. Most civilian requirements for these two chemicals can be met by the use of other products containing chlorine, such as sodium hypochlorite, which are available under order M-19.

The terms of the order are defined as follows:—

"High-test calcium hypochlorite" means the chemical compound calcium hypochlorite having an available chlorine content of 65 percent or more, by weight.

"Chloride of lime" means the chemical compound calcium hypochlorite having an available chlorine content of less than 65 percent, and not less than 30 percent, by weight, commonly referred to as chloride of lime, lime chlorinated or bleaching powder.

"Chlorine" means liquid and gaseous chlorine.

"Producer" means any person engaged in the production of high-test calcium hypochlorite or chloride of lime, and includes any person who has such materials produced for him pursuant to toll agreement.

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Container Deposit Charges Interpreted

—*Continued from page* 4

General Maximum Price Regulation, the same general principles apply to charges for containers of commodities covered by other OPA price regulations, but in this instance a base level other than March usually will be used. The questions and answers follow:—

Where a deposit charge was made for the container in March, 1942—the base pricing period under the General Maximum Price Regulation—may the charge be continued?

Yes.

May the deposit charge be increased over the amount charged in March?

Yes, provided the amount of the charge is not excessive under the rules stated below.

Where no deposit was made in March for the container, may the seller now require a deposit charge in addition to the price which was in effect in March?

No, unless it was customary for the buyer to return the container to the seller. If the custom existed, the deposit charge which may be made must not be excessive under the rules stated below. If no deposit was required in March and the buyer did not customarily return the container, a seller who charges for the contents what he previously charged for both contents and container is obviously unlawfully increasing his charge for the contents.

But can a seller impose a deposit charge when none was made in March and there was no custom of return, if at the same time he lowers his price?

Yes, provided (1) the deposit charge is made in good faith for the purpose of obtaining return of the container; and (2) the deposit charge is not excessive under the rules stated below. The good faith of the seller will depend primarily on whether he makes use of the returned container. Thus, a retailer of milk in quart paper cartons may not lawfully impose a three-cent deposit charge for the carton, even if he lowers his selling price per quart by one cent or two cents. It is obvious that the seller in these circumstances is interested not in the return of the unusable paper carton but rather in the strong possibility that a majority of his customers will neglect to return the empty carton, thus increasing the seller's real charge for milk. Good faith will always exist, however, if the reduction in price is as large as the amount of the deposit.

Suppose a seller may and does impose a deposit charge under the conditions outlined in the preceding question and answer, what amount must he deduct from his March price for the container and contents?

An amount at least equal to the March, 1942, value of the container after emptying. For example, the required reduction in the case of a commodity packed in a 55-gallon steel drum would be at least $1.25 (or $1.65 on the Pacific Coast), which is the maximum price established in Revised Price Schedule No. 43 for raw used drums of this size when sold by the emptier.

Where a deposit charge may be added, may it exceed the deduction in price?

Yes, provided the charge is not excessive under the rules stated below.

When is a deposit charge excessive?

This will depend upon the circumstances in each case. A deposit charge will never be excessive if it does not exceed the deposit charged in March, or the seller's reduction in his March price, or the seller's cost of replacing the container. If the container is readily replaceable and is easily destroyed or lost, or if it is sold for shipment out of the country and hence will not be returned, the deposit charge normally may not exceed the highest of these three amounts. But if the container is difficult to replace because of a shortage of the material of which it is made or diminution of production, the deposit charge can well be higher than the replacement cost, the reduction in price, or the March charge. If the replacement difficulty is great, the deposit charge can well be much higher than any of these standards, especially if, as will ordinarily be true in such cases, the container is not fragile. In short, the deposit charge must be designed to induce return and must be set at a level fixed with reference to the need for return. It may not be set at a spuriously high level designed to allow seller an extra profit by virtue of inevitable breakage or loss.

Specifically, what deposit charge will not be excessive in the case of a steel drum?

Because steel drums now cannot be replaced with new drums at any cost, a deposit as high as $6 on an 18-gauge 50-58-gallon steel drum is not excessive. The amount of the deposit permissible for steel drums of other sizes and gauges may be determined in line with the $6 figure.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Tight Import Situation Cramps Activity in Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals Market—Licenses to Purchase Must Be Procured Under M-63, Now in Effect

The tight shipping situation continued to restrict activity among importers in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals last week. General Imports Order M-63, which became effective July 2, now makes it necessary for importers to apply for license to purchase and for consumers to apply for license to process. Items involved include quebracho extract, quebracho wood, divi-divi, and other tanning extracts, annatto and extracts of annatto, and tapioca flour. It has been announced that bark obtained from hemlock, oak, chestnut, and spruce is exempt from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Chromium Allocation Order M-18a, due to expire June 30, has been extended indefinitely, the extension being made retroactive to that date. The Office of Price Administration announces that prices charged by manufacturers, converters and jobbers for many types of woven fabrics, including drapery, automobile or furniture slip covers, and furniture upholstery, have been reduced through issuance of a ceiling price formula. The formula brings prices for the woven fabrics into line with maximum levels on manufacturers' sales of furniture upholstery fabrics in effect since November 10 last.

Average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in May, 1942, amounted to 11,088,000 pounds (scoured basis), compared with 11,185,000 pounds in April and 10,179,000 pounds in May, 1941, according to the Bureau of the Census. Stocks of apparel and carpet wool owned by manufacturers, topmakers and Eastern dealers in the United States were reported as 240,587,373 pounds April 4, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a preliminary cotton marketing quota penalty rate of 8 cents a pound for the 1942-43 marketing year. Under the terms of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 85 percent of the parity price on August 1.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Turmeric root, Alleppey, 2½c. per lb.
Madras, 4½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	260.3	260.3	225.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — New inquiry light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change quotably.

Antimony Salt.—No new developments. Pricewise, no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Recent level of demand maintained. Quotations unaltered. Chrome allocation order extended indefinitely.

Potash Bichromate.—Better movement of material. Prices same. Chrome allocation order extended indefinitely.

Soda Bichromate. — Improved activity continues. Quotations confirmed. Chrome allocation order extended indefinitely.

Soda Prussiate.—Light inquiry. No change quotably.

Zinc Dust.—Demand at recent level. Prices maintained.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Paste and seed in tight supply. Quotations confirmed.

Cochineal.—Inquiry good. Supplies tight. Price schedules maintained.

Turmeric

The decline in the price of turmeric root last week to 12½c. to 13c. per pound indicates the extent of the inroad which synthetic colors have made into the market for natural dyestuffs. In the face of a tight supply situation which, despite recent arrivals of some Alleppey turmeric, shows all indications of growing more severe, quotations are leaning toward softness.

There is little, if any, Madras turmeric in the open market and, with war conditions what they are, future shipments from the East coast of India are, to say the least, uncertain.

The price situation today appears to be the reverse of that prevailing in World War I, when quotations advanced from a low of 9½c. per pound in 1917 to a high of 15c. per pound in 1918.

Fustic.—Market position firm. No change quotably.

Hypernic. — Import situation dark. Prices firm, unchanged.

Indigo.—Supply situation continues tight. No change pricewise.

Logwood.—Scarce bottoms hold imports tight. Quotations same.

Madder Dutch.—Supplies tight. No change pricewise.

Turmeric. — Quotations easier at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Some Alleppey arrivals reported but little Madras to be had.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—War call heavy for soluble dried blood. Supplies tight. Light albumen supplies remain at satisfactory level. No change pricewise.

Albumen, Egg.—Government call for material heavy. Prices unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn. — No fluctuation in level of demand for canary or white. Quotations confirmed.

Egg Yolk. — Strong demand from government. No change quotably.

Starch, Corn.—No new features in market. Prices maintained.

Starch Potato.—New developments lacking. Price schedules unaltered.

Tapioca Flour.—Tone of market unaltered. Prices same.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered. Chestnut bark exempt from provisions of General Maximum Price Regulation.

Divi-Divi.—Market remains in tight position due to scarcity of bottoms from South America. Quotations well maintained.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—No fluctuation in level of demand. Quotations unaltered. Hemlock bark exempt from provisions of General Maximum Price Regulation.

Myrobalans. — Light shipments trickling in from India. Spot stocks light. Price schedules show no change.

Oakbark. — Market tone unaltered. Quotations steady. Oakbark exempt from provisions of General Maximum Price Regulation.

Quebracho Extract. — Market position tight. Import situation critical. No change as regards quotations.

Spruce Extract. — Conditions unchanged. Prices same. Spruce bark exempt from provisions of General Maximum Price Regulation.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11.

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Ferrochromium Industry Advisory Committee Named

OPD Washington Bureau
July 7, 1942

Ferrochromium Industry Advisory Committee has been formed, the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced. Andrew Leith, chief of the manganese and chrome branch, is government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

W. J. Priestley, Electrometallurgical Company, New York; Ward A. Miller, Vanadium Corporation of America, New York; Charles F. Colbert, jr., Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; L. G. Pritz, Ohio Ferro-Alloys Corporation, Canton, Ohio.

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Enzyme Specialty Company, Inc., has obtained a Maryland charter to deal in chemicals at Elkton, Md., with an authorized capital of 9.000 no par shares. The incorporators of record are J. A. McCambridge, J. B. Decker and George W. Moser, all of Elkton.

Chemical Industry Raises N.Y. Fund Quota to $55,000

Leaders of the chemical industry attended a meeting called recently by J. J. Lincoln, sales manager of the Air Reduction Company, and Greater New York Fund chairman of this section. They unanimously voted to raise their $45,000 quota for the 1942 campaign of the Greater New York Fund to $55,000. A feature of this luncheon, which was held at the Uptown Club, was the presentation by Robert W. Bogg, on behalf of the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, of a check for $15,000.

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Union Carbide Donates $50,000 to USO Drive

Union Carbide & Carbon Company, this city, has donated $50,000 to the United Service Organizations. Half the gift was contributed to the national campaign for $32,000,000, while the remaining half was allocated to the New York-USO Joint War Appeal, which seeks to raise $4,450,000 as New York's quota in the national drive.

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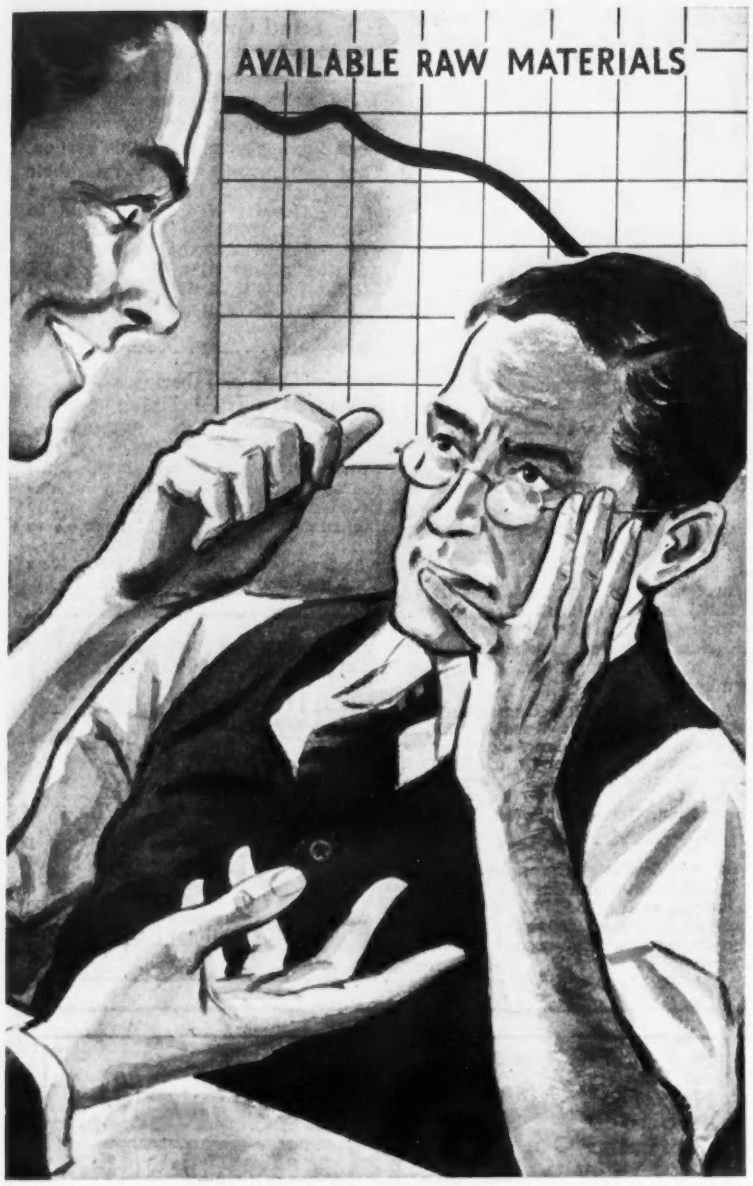

"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution.*

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols	Barretan*
Cresols	Pickling Inhibitors
Cresylic Acids	Benzol
Chlorinated Tar Acids	Toluol
Naphthalene	Xylol
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Butyl Phthalate	Hi-Flash Solvent
Pyridines	Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Tar Acid Oils	Flotation Agents
Creosote Oil	Anhydrous Ammonia
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Coaltar Chemicals

Demand for Coaltar Chemicals Continues Heavy—Naphthalene Supply Situation Easier—Ceiling Is Placed on Toluol Stocks —Imported Cresylic Acid Price to Be Governed

There was no let-up last week in the heavy demand for coaltar chemicals in general but the supply situation on crude naphthalene continued to show improvement, with the demand for refined naphthalene seasonally lighter. Phthalic anhydride also remained in an easier position with some factors as regards supplies.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson has informed importers of English cresylic acid that a price regulation governing the price at which they may resell this product will be announced in the near future. "Both British and American authorities regard the substantial increases which have taken place in the price of imported cresylic acid since April, 1941, as unjustifiable and negotiations are now under way to determine a more satisfactory price," he declared. Ceiling contemplated is 70c. per U. S. gallon, f.o.b. English works.

Companies with stocks of toluol on hand who have been granted authority by the War Production Board to release these stocks to certain producers have been requested to observe a maximum price of 2c. a gallon plus the delivered cost of the toluol.

Production of steel ingots and castings in the first six months of 1942 established a new peak of 42,570,247 net tons, more than 4 percent above production in the corresponding period of the record-breaking year 1941, according to a report just issued by the American Iron & Steel Institute. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97.7 percent of ingot capacity compared with 96.5 in the previous week, an increase of 1.2 percent. A month ago the indicated rate was 99.3 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Heavy buying movement continues. Material now on allocation. Prices stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 3,685,200 gallons of benzol of all grades.

Coaltar.—Tone of market very firm. Prices same. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 14,384,400 gallons of coaltar.

Phthalic Anhydride

The slightly easier supply situation prevailing currently in the market for phthalic anhydride makes interesting a comparison with prevailing conditions in 1941 and over the first half of this year. This material, which is on allocation, is used in processing dibutyl phthalate, which goes into smokeless powder, and is needed in the manufacture of impregnated fabrics for making raincoats and other products for the army. It is also used in the manufacture of some of the vat dyes and other dyes which are necessary for the coloring of uniforms and other materiel for the armed forces. The resin demand also is considerable.

Phthalic anhydride was in short supply for the greater part of 1941. Producers were behind in their deliveries and allocated available supplies. Plans were formulated in May of last year to expand output and, by the end of the year, the additional production facilities eased the situation to some extent. Further improvement, anticipated for this year, seems to have developed.

The domestic manufacture of phthalic anhydride grew simultaneously with the coaltar industry in the United States. Current quotations of 14½c. per pound, which have been in effect for several years, compare with $6 in December, 1917, when quotations on this item first appeared in this publication. Prices in 1924-25 declined from a high of 30c. per pound to a low of 18c. per pound at the end of that period.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Creosote Oil.—Heavy movement of material against contracts. Offerings light. Quotations unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 760,800 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid. — Allocations rule transactions. Market position very tight. No change quotably. Importers of English cresylic acid have been advised by OPA that a price regulation governing the level at which they may resell this product will be announced soon.

Naphthalene. — Supply situation remains at slightly improved level. No change pricewise. Demand for refined seasonally lighter. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 1,504,800 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War demand remains at high level. Position tight. Quotations confirmed. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 213,900 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Toluol.—War call extremely heavy. Allocations rule. Material under full priority control. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 737,000 gallons of toluol, all grades. Companies with stocks of toluol on hand who have been granted authority by WPB to release these stocks to certain producers have been requested to observe a maximum price of 2c. a gallon plus the delivered cost of the toluol.

Xylol.—Material in tight supply. No change quotably. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 4 indicate production from that source of 166,400 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 8.—Coaltar bases continue steady and in routine call. War

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11.

production demands are continuing to take up predominant volumes of material, while the ordinary business left over is being conducted along lines recently noted. Benzol business remains fair. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per pound; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Cyclohexanol.—No new developments. Quotations confirmed.

Cyclohexanone.—New features absent. Prices maintained.

Methylcyclohexanol.—No fluctuation in level of demand.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Firm market tone continues. Prices show no change.

Benzoic, Technical.—Demand at high level. Supplies inadequate. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's.—Supplies insufficient for active demand. Prices confirmed.

Gamma.—Demand good. Supply situation tight. Prices stabilized.

H.—No new features in market. Pricewise no change.

Laurent's.—Heavy demand continues. No change quotably.

Picramic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Price schedules unaltered.

Sulphanilic.—Call for material heavy. No change pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—War demand leaves little material for civilian uses. Prices show no change.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Supply situation remains very tight. No change quotably.

Anthraquinone.—Market position firm. Quotations confirmed.

Benzaldehyde.—No change in market position. Price schedules fully maintained.

Benzidin Base.—Demand considerably ahead of tight supplies. Prices steady.

Diethylanilin.—No relief for tight

—*Continued on page* 34

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

plicants do not make inquiries concerning the status of their cases for two weeks after they have made application because it takes about this length of time to process them. If there is a delay beyond two weeks, or if for any reason supplementary information is submitted, use of the case number in correspondence will expedite handling and assure a prompt reply.

TD and BEW Cooperate

Arrangements have been entered into between the Treasury Department and BEW to have investigators of the treasury foreign funds controls handle all phases of cases wherein violations of both the foreign funds and export control acts are involved. This procedure eliminates the necessity for setting up a duplicate field staff of investigators within BEW.

Other types of violations such as those involving clandestine outward movements of controlled materials, misrepresentation, and trafficking in licenses, are investigated by other government agencies, such as the Bureau of Customs, FBI, and the Department of Commerce.

WPB Takes No Chances

The comparative freedom that visitors to WPB have enjoyed in being able to walk into the building at almost any time of day and discuss their problems with officials has now gone the way of so many other precious things since Pearl Harbor. The board has become saboteur-conscious and is tightening its building regulations to guard against unwanted guests.

From now on visitors will be met at the front door by an armed guard who conducts them to a desk where the following information must be given: —Your name; name of your firm or organization; whom you want to see—and why. A call is then made to this person and if you are lucky enough to find him in and willing to be seen, you will be handed a slip of paper for him to sign and note the times of your arrival and departure. This must be returned to the guard at the door upon leaving.

If this paper gets lost enroute—nobody knows the answer.

Import Ceiling Not Skyhigh

Supplementary regulation No. 12 to the GMPR permitting importers to raise prices above the March ceilings does not go as far as some importers have been led to believe. Its scope is limited to the addition to the selling price of only those increased costs that were incurred by the importer up to the time of delivery. It does not permit the addition to the price of higher costs incurred subsequent to delivery, such as, for example, increased costs of labor.

Some confusion on this point apparently has developed in the trade, according to reports reaching here, particularly in the field of natural resins. Also there is some thought that the relief extended by the order goes back to imports prior to March 31 which have not yet been sold to users by the importer. This is not the case, it is explained, as the order provides specifically that the relief is to be granted only in the case of increased costs on products imported subsequent to March 31. Importers are expected to absorb the higher costs incurred on deliveries prior to that date.

Lessening WPB Reporting

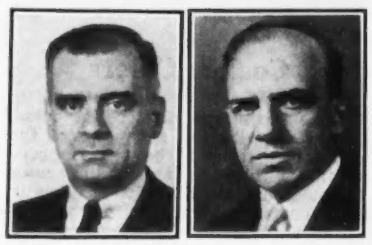
A decided trend toward easing some of the burdens placed on the harassed business man of meeting requirements of WPB orders and answering the many questionnaires sent out by that agency appears to be taking place quietly in the general reshuffling now going on within WPB.

Indicative of this trend was the establishment of two new agencies within a week by Chairman Nelson:—One an appeals branch where manufacturers seeking specific relaxation of the terms of limitation and conservation orders may be given a hearing, and the other, a committee to pass upon all forms requesting information from industry.

As a starter the appeals branch will deal only with problems growing out of general conservation order M-126 prohibiting the use of steel and iron in hundreds of common products; later it will take on the problems raised by other conservation and limitation orders. The aim of the Committee for the Review of Data Requests—as it has been named—is to reduce the volume of paper work required by business by checking all report forms now in use and throwing out the overlaps, duplicates and unnecessary forms.

Brewer Succeeds Nichols In Iodine Bureau Post

Herbert C. Brewer, for many years vice-president and director of the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, has been appointed also a vice-president and director of the Iodine Educational Bureau, succeeding J. J. Nichols, resigned. Eugenio Vidal also has been appointed a vice-president of the bureau.



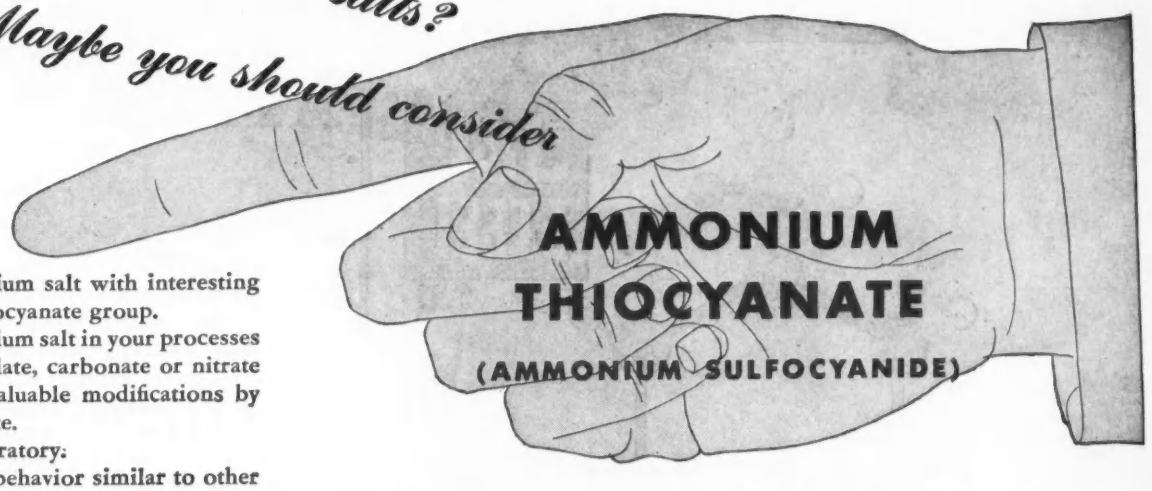
Eugenio Vidal Herbert C. Brewer

Mr. Vidal, who is also vice-president and director of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, has been placed in charge of iodine sales in addition to his present duties. Mr. Nichols had been a vice-president in the nitrate sales corporation in charge of iodine sales.

Oscar W. Tuckwood, traffic manager for the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation for the past seven years, has been elected a vice-president of that corporation.

Do you use ammonium salts?

Maybe you should consider



Here is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes . . . such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate . . . perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KOPPERS

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 33

supply situation. Pricewise, no change.

Dinitrotoluene.—Heavy war consumption leaving little material for any other uses. Quotations confirmed.

Metanitroanilin.—Offerings limited. Market tone firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand far exceeds supply. Prices firm, unchanged.

Orthocresol.—Market devoid of new features. Pricewise, no change.

Orthodichlorobenzene.—Business on proration basis. No change quotably.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Material in fairly good call. Supply situation tight. No change in price schedules.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supply situation remains better with some factors. Quotations confirmed.

Xylidin.—Light offerings. Prices same.

Coaltar Colors

Light seasonal demand continued to feature the market for coaltar colors last week with the exception of the call for material to be used in connection with production for the armed forces. Due to the tight position of basic products, manufacturers of coaltar colors continue to experience difficulty in trying to keep up with government needs.

The Allocation and Appeals Section of the WPB Textile Branch has decided to grant hosiery mills their full allocation of rayon yarn even though they scrap some of their machinery. The OPA announces that prices charged by manufacturers, converters and jobbers for many types of woven fabrics, including drapery, automobile or furniture slip covers, and furniture upholstery, have been reduced through issuance of a ceiling price formula.

- - -—V-- - -

Washington Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold regular monthly meetings in July and August.

Imported Cresylic Acid Ceiled by OPA

—*Continued from page* 7

sales of imported cresylic will be based on a price of 4s 2d per imperial gallons ($70 per U. S. gallon) f.o.b. English works, which approximates the English domestic price, he said.

The maximum prices which will be established for importers of cresylic acid will allow a fair and reasonable margin over and above the f.o.b. English works prices, Mr. Henderson declared. The Price Administrator emphasized, however, that if importers purchase cresylic acid, between now and the issuance of the price regulation, at a price higher than 4s 2d f.o.b. English works, they will be compelled to absorb the difference.

In explaining the necessity for a maximum price for cresylic acid imported from Britain, Mr. Henderson stated that since April, 1941, the price has risen from 63c.-65c. per gallon to as high as $1.65 a gallon in New York. Cresylic, which is a mixture of tar acids closely related to phenol, is now under allocation under General Preference Order No. M-27 and sells at 81c. per gallon in drums for that produced domestically.

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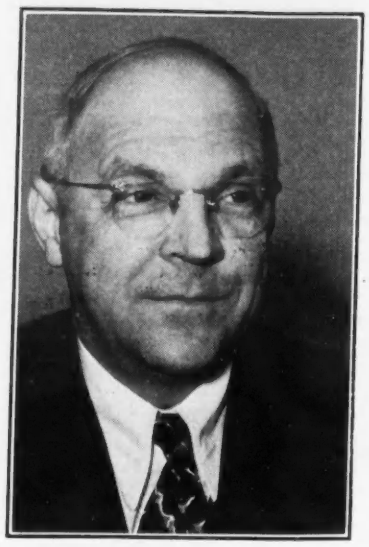
Goodrich Has Chemical, Pigment Purchasing Dept.

—*Continued from page* 7

ment of them for both the chemical products and rubber manufacturing divisions of the company.

Dr. Wellman, born in Denver, Colo., received his bachelor of arts degree from Phillips University and his master of science and doctor's degree in chemistry from the University of Washington. Joining the B. F. Goodrich Company in 1929, he worked on many projects in the chemical research department, and was made manager of the chemical laboratories in 1939. Two years later he became special technical assistant to T. G. Graham, vice-president in charge of manufacturing operations.

In Monsanto Post



Appointment of R. L. Sibley, director of research of the rubber service department of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, as general manager of manufacturing in charge of all production and research activities at Nitro, W. Va., was announced.

Toluene Price Established For Users' 'Frozen' Stocks

—*Continued from page* 7

tion for their disposal was given by the Director of Priorities. The director has commenced releasing these stocks to such persons as producers of TNT and DNT.

The companies to whom this telegram was sent, and their competitors, do not ordinarily sell toluene and, of course, sold no toluene during March, the base period for determining maximum prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Mr. Henderson stated that the request was sent because, in addition, the companies involved do not have a strictly comparable commodity for sale, which would make it difficult for them to determine a maximum price for the unusual disposal of their inventory at the instance of the War Production Board.

- - -—V-- - -

Colocynth acceptable to the American drug trade is produced in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the crop averaging 100 metric tons.

War Procurement Agents Outside of Price Act

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

Contracting officers of war procurement agencies of the United States government and of allied nations were freed today from any possible civil or criminal liability under the emergency price control act for making purchases at prices above those established by the Office of Price Administration.

This lifting of the penalty upon certain governmental buyers who may pay prices above established ceilings, however, in no way raises OPA ceilings for sales to governmental agencies, or anyone else, or authorizes a seller to charge more than established maximum prices, or frees the seller from liability to civil and criminal penalties if he charges more than maximum prices established by OPA.

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Grogan Made Wage-Hour Deputy Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

Appointment of William B. Grogan as deputy administrator of the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor was announced today by L. Metcalfe Walling, division administrator. Mr. Grogan has been a lawyer in Federal departments for twenty years and has been with the legal section of the public contracts division, Department of Labor, since 1937, first as an attorney and later as chief of the section. Mr. Walling also announced the appointment of Harry Weiss as director of the economics branch and Edgar L. Warren as director of the industry committee branch of the wage and hour division.

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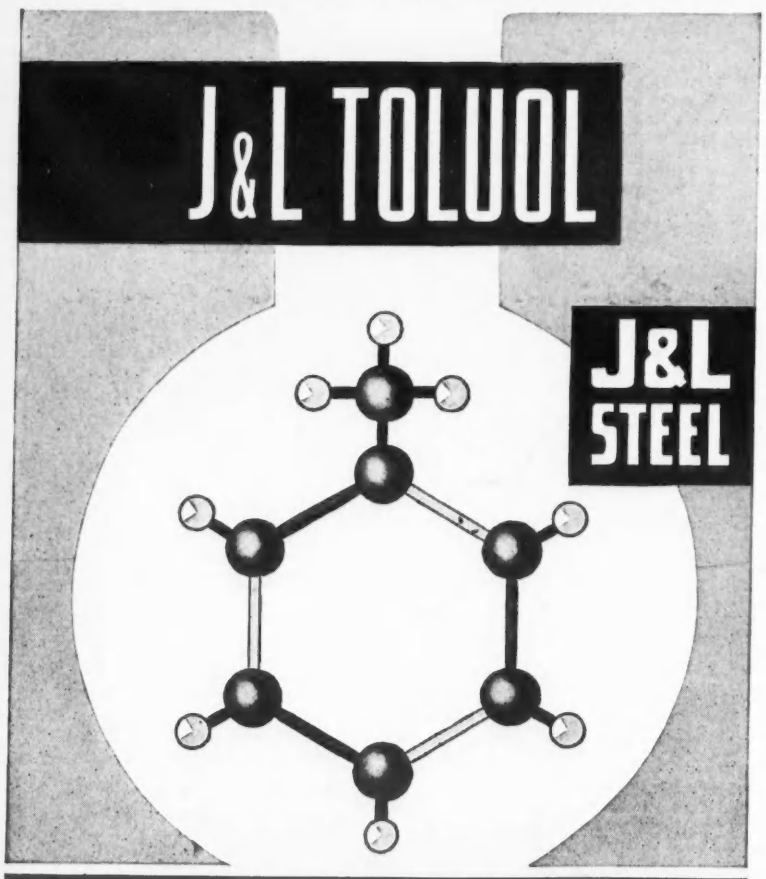

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

In Anticipation of Greater Demand for Their Products Before Fall, Paint Makers Begin Replenishing Stocks of Some Materials As Their Inventories Shrink

Further dissemination of the information that prepared paints and varnishes are in plentiful supply and that their use in necessary repainting and redecorating operations is freely permitted, even encouraged, by the federal government authorities has resulted in an extension of these activities throughout the country with the result that dealers' stocks are being drawn upon to a steadily increasing extent. Although this absorption of finished paints has not yet reached the stage at which they require replenishment on a large scale, it is fast approaching that condition and is awakening paint mixers to the fact that, when heavier demands are made upon them for their products, presumably before the end of this summer, they should be ready to meet them. In anticipation of this development, many of the paint and varnish makers are sizing up their inventories and, when perceiving that their supplies of raw materials are insufficient to last more than thirty to sixty days, they are re-entering the market to build up their depletions and approaching deficits in certain lines.

For the time being, however, their purchases appear confined for the most part to certain pigments, fillers, extenders and varnish gums. Their buying of dry and chemical colors is still of a hand-to-mouth character and they are taking on new supplies of glues and binders only sparingly. WPB has granted permission to paint and varnish makers to use terne plate cans on hand or in process on July 1 as containers for most of their products.

Inventories in the hands of paint and varnish wholesalers in May are reported to have run 27 per cent above those for May, 1941. But, although their sales for May have shown a decline of 14 per cent from those for April, which, in turn, were 9 percent under the March levels, the total sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers reported by 680 manufacturers for the first five months of this year have been shown in the figures prepared by the Census Bureau, published in the REPORTER a week ago, to have amounted to $240,024,928, as compared with $218,857,468 for the corresponding period of last year.

The only important revision in the paint materials market within the last week has been a reduction in quotations for soybean protein for the ensuing period of three months amounting to 3 cents per pound.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, dark, medium grades, 3c. to 11c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Soybean, protein, alpha, in bags, at works in Illinois, 3c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, pale grades, 3c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows: —

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	**141.4**	**141.4**	**129.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Supplies of metallic lead available to normal users are still restricted by continued steady absorption of the war industries. The lead manufacturers' pool agreement, heretofore established by a separate order each month, has been fixed until further notice by a WPB order requiring the refiners to set aside each month, beginning with the current month, 15 percent of the quantity they produced in May. Zinc slabs, wherein a similar manufacturers' pool is continuing to set aside a similar quota of their output, is also limiting the supply available to non-essential-to-the-war consumers.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from July 3 to July 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 3 to July 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

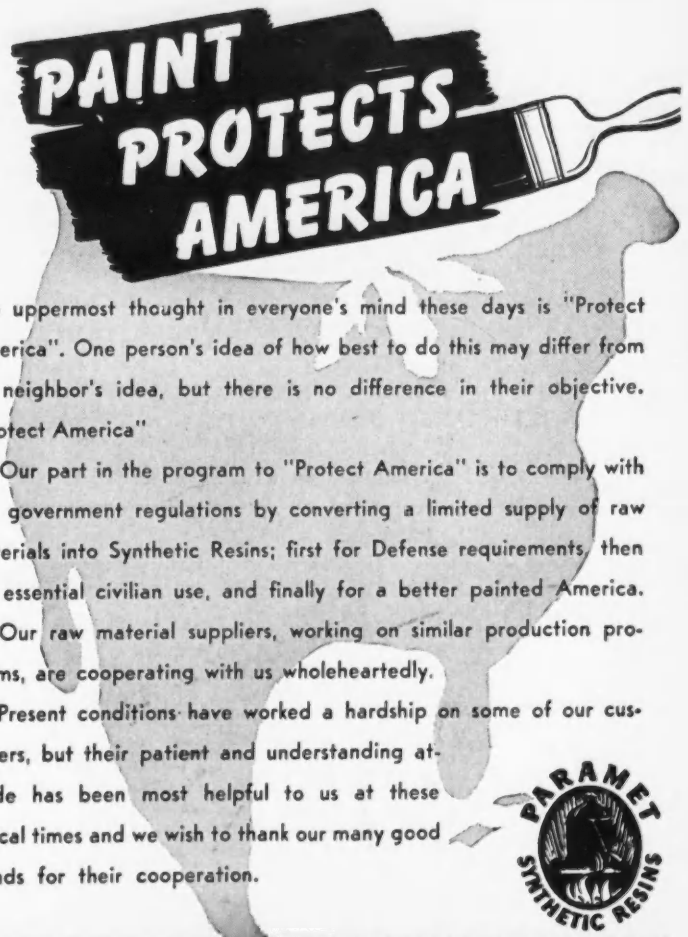
* London exchange closed.

Argentine Casein

Although shipments of casein from Argentina in the first half of this year have been considerably restricted by difficulties experienced in obtaining freight space on vessels sailing to the United States, there have been some sizable arrivals of this milk product from that country here within the last three months. Ordinarily there would have been a ready market for these goods on the Atlantic Coast. But most of these importations were contracted for in the earlier months of this year when prices were more than 100 percent higher than those now prevailing, and, because of long delays in obtaining shipping accommodations, the bulk of them did not reach the port of New York until this price recession was well under way.

Last year the 1941 production of Argentine casein reached a total of approximately 60,000,000 pounds, considerably more than the annual average for the four-year period ended 1940, which amounted to 49,925,000 pounds. Exports from Argentina in 1941 totaled 72,725,000 pounds, of which the United States absorbed 45,271,000 pounds and the United Kingdom 17,086,000 pounds. Very little is now reaching Great Britain.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9


PAINT PROTECTS AMERICA
The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"
Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.
Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.
Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.
PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS
PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Why it pays to keep in touch with your Calco Representative

There's no time to lose
There's just time to WIN
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
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Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Quite frankly, supplies of dyes and related chemicals are "subject to change without notice" these days. Changing demands for government requirements—re-alignments in priorities and allocations—variations in demand for civilian use affect the availability of scores of colors almost from week to week. Some can be furnished only on priority, but many, many others can be furnished in ample volume. Even among these, there is unavoidable uncertainty as colors which may be scarce today may be plentiful tomorrow—and vice versa.

A practical solution to this difficulty is to keep in touch with your Calco representative as you plan your production. He has a constant, up-to-date check on what colors are available—which require priorities—and the likelihood of replenishing supplies which are currently short. So keep in touch with your Calco representative by phone—or better still, ask him to call—you'll find him a worth-while member of your "ways and means" committee.

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"ON THE JOB"
ALL DAY, 10' EVERY DAY
THE "JOB" right now is, to produce oxides for protective and technical coatings for tanks, trucks, tentage and dozens more of things needed in prosecuting the war. Today the Mapico plants are taking a potential part in war production. Operating on a twenty-four hour schedule, and a seven-day week, our enlarged facilities are giving the greatest output in our history. Naturally we have had to curtail the output of certain pigments in order to make colors more adapted to military needs. For the time being our technical department has become "war usage" minded.
Thus we are fortunate in being able to assign to the Nation's use an industry geared to high production of the finest oxides, made solely from raw materials of American origin.
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Pigments

Blue Lead.—In active demand. Supplies still limited. Prices firmly maintained.

Litharge.—In increasing request. Stocks being somewhat reduced. Prices stable.

Lithopone.—In slightly amplified call. Supplies still ample. Tone was steady.

Red Lead.—Inquiry becoming brisker. Offerings normal. Prices unaltered.

Titanium.—In moderate demand. Stocks now deemed ample, with the recent lifting of inventory restrictions on ilmenite which has permitted buyers of titanium pigments to fulfill commitments made last year, in accordance with a directive from WPB, recorded in the June 29 issue of the REPORTER, requiring the leading producer to offer part of the huge expected ilmenite output of its Tahawus, N. Y., mines to other producers of titanium pigments. The second of this company's two big mills at these mines is nearing completion and it will shortly enter upon production on a large scale at this plant, which is confidently counted upon to turn out enough material to meet all the nation's requirements. Sales of titanium for last month were slightly below those for the previous month, but those for the current and ensuing months are expected to show a notable increase.

Zinc Oxides.—OPA has changed the effective date of its order setting a maximum price of 7 cents a pound on zinc oxides containing 35 percent or more lead from June 22 to May 11. Demand brisker. Supplies normal.

Zinc-iron Oxide.—In fair demand. Supplies of iron oxide have recently been amplified by importations received at the port of New York of 2,411 bags containing an aggregate of 1,153,177 pounds.

Driers

A fairly active demand is noted for all stearates. Offerings of barium stearate are being steadily absorbed, together with those of aluminum, calcium, lead, magnesium and zinc. Prices continue well maintained at previously quoted figures.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—A moderate buying interest continues to be noted. Offerings normal. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—In only light request. Stocks fair-sized. Prices well maintained.

Cadmium Colors.—Inquiry of small proportions. Movement restricted by recent WPB order limiting use of cadmium to essential war and civilian uses. Prices unchanged.

Carbon Blacks.—Buying interest only moderate. Sales for last month reported ahead of those for May. Fair demand reported for gas blacks. Tone steady.

Chrome Colors.—Supply situation easier. Normal users obtaining fair quantities since recent WPB order has lifted restrictions from producers on basic materials. Prices firmly held.

Lithol Toners.—In only light request. Supplies fairly large. Tone steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Supply situation fairly easy. Moderate buying interest shown. Prices well maintained.

Ochers.—In light inquiry. Offerings normal. Market steady.

Vermilion.—Hand-to-mouth buying reported. Offerings sizable. Prices unchanged.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Paint trade still showing moderate buying interest. Supplies more than adequate. Market steady.

Barytes.—In good inquiry. Stocks normal. Tone stable.

Charcoal.—Offerings fair-sized. Normal request noted. Prices unchanged.

China Clay.—Both domestic and foreign materials are in fair request. Offerings sufficient to meet demand. Tone steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Fair call for all grades. Supplies normal. Prices well maintained.

Fuller's Earth.—In fair inquiry. Offerings moderate-sized. Market holds steady.

Graphite.—Current demand light. Stocks sufficient for all known needs. Prices well maintained. The paint trade is not concerned in the changes made by WPB's Director of Industry Operations in Order M-61, permitting jobbers to acquire crucibles made of Madagascar flake graphite without the formality of making application to do so, but requiring those seeking this material for other purposes to apply by letter for permission to make purchases.

Gypsum.—In fair request. Stocks liberal. Tone steady.

Mica.—Paint trade exhibiting moderate buying interest. Offerings fair-sized. Prices well maintained.

Talc.—Good demand for all grades. Stocks normal. Prices unchanged.

Whiting.—Fair movement reported. Supplies ample. Tone steady.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Demand light to spotty. Supply situation easier. No change quotably.

Cellulose Acetate.—New developments lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Demand at quiet level. Material on allocation. Quotations confirmed.

Film Scrap.—Quotations on 50 pounds or over steady at lower level established in compliance with schedule of maximum prices for unwashed and washed scrap. Prices on smaller lots unaltered.

Nitrocellulose.—War demand remains very active. May production of nitrocellulose sheets, rods and tubes as reported by ten manufacturers to the Bureau of Census amounted to 1,295,696 pounds, a decrease of 8.4 percent as compared with 1,414,867 pounds produced the previous month, and a decrease of 5.6 percent from the 1,372,445 pounds reported for May, 1941.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Now under complete allocation control. No phosphate plasticizers may be used, delivered or accepted after August 1 without specific authorization by WPB, 100 pounds or less in one month excepted.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—Allocations rule. After August 1 no phosphate plasticizers may be used, delivered or accepted without specific authorization by WPB, 100 pounds or less in one month excepted.

Naval Stores

Quieter conditions prevailed in Southern markets for naval stores last week. The movement into consuming

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Distillers of Coal Tar Products

channels apparently held up fairly well for this period, but new business showed a further shrinkage following the activity created recently by the announcement of the government's stockpile program. Transactions in rosin on the Savannah exchange were generally small while there was no trading in turpentine in the open market on some days during the week. Weather conditions were generally favorable for production and marketing operations and the movement from the interior was on a fair scale.

Daily offerings on the Savannah market were rather light or moderate, especially in the case of turpentine. Holdings of turpentine by the government at the close of June were more than double the quantity held at the middle of the month. Prices quoted on turpentine by the CCC for stockpile purposes during the week showed a further advance, 64c. per gallon being quoted on Thursday as compared with 56c. on June 22, when the stockpile program was inaugurated. Stockpile quotations on rosin were stationary much of the time during the past week but were considerably higher than on June 22. Actual sales to the government thus far appear to have been very light, as the producer who accepts these bids loses possession of the product permanently, whereas under government loans the producer may retain title until April 1, 1943, if he so desires.

Stockpile Prices

Stockpile prices quoted by the CCC during the week ended July 10 were as follows:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Turpentine, gal	$0.62½	$0.63	$0.63½	$0.64	$0.64½
Rosin, 100 lbs., G	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26
H	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
I	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
K	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
M	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
N	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
WG	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
WW	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
X	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70

CCC Loan Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business June 30, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	101,465	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	60,127	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	80,287	.....
drums	204,399	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—drums	42,773	18,905
Total	617,217	18,905

Turpentine.—Business was quiet here during the past week, purchases generally being limited to small lots for prompt shipment. The prevailing tone was steady.

Savannah, July 10.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	59¾	4,850	218	9	10,665
Tuesday	59¾	...	266	32	10,899
Wednesday	59¾	...	131	...	11,030
Thursday	59¾	...	206	112	11,124
Friday	59	7,700	247	27	11,347

* No trading.

Jacksonville, July 10. — Turpentine stock, 8,436 barrels.

Chicago—July 10

Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, July 10.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Price movements here were comparatively small last week in company with developments in the primary center where the prevailing tone was steady. Local trade was quiet.

Savannah, July 10.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	*Sat.	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.90	$2.97	$2.97	$3.01	$3.01
D	...	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
E	...	3.00	3.03	3.04	3.06	3.04
F	...	3.03	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.07
G	...	3.12	3.14	3.16	3.18	3.17
H	...	3.13	3.15	3.16	3.18	3.17
I	...	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.20	3.17
K	...	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.20
M	...	3.27	3.29	3.29	3.30	3.29
N	...	3.31	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.27
WG	...	3.36	3.36	3.35	3.35	3.28
WW	...	3.41	3.42	3.41	3.41	3.35
X	...	3.41	3.42	3.41	3.41	3.35
		Barrels				
Sales	...	143	292	106	162	138
Receipts	...	654	880	613	608	431
Shipments	...	600	600	615	333	50
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	59,939

* No trading.

Jacksonville, July 10.—Rosin stock, 130,349 barrels.

Chicago—July 10

Rosin fairly active. Five-drum lots, B grade, $4.27 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.44; M grade, $4.59; W.W. grade, $4.72.

London, July 10.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—In light supply and steady on spot. Contract movement absorbing bulk of output.

Rosin Oil.—Increased inquiry for moderate lots. Market firm.

Tar.—Steady contract movement. New business quieter. Tone steady.

Shellac

Shellac lacks new developments. The projected amendment to the prevailing control order to the War Production Board was still in the incubator last week, but the trade expected that it would soon be hatched.

Meanwhile, shellac in flake form was subject to a control that had throttled all but those requirements directly concerned with the war program. Civilian needs were supplied only to a small percentage of normal deliveries and nothing suggested any early change in that aspect of the situation. Bleachers working mainly from seedlac proceeded under the recent WPB permission to thaw out stocks previously frozen tight.

Synthetic Resins

A fair demand continues to be noted for virtually all synthetic resins. No appreciable effect has been seen in this market sequelling the imposition by WPB of specific restrictions on production and delivery of new plastics molding machinery, designed to prevent the making of such machinery for non-war purposes.

Chlorinated Rubber.—In fair demand, despite restrictions imposed on the production of rubber. A more active call is expected as the output of synthetic rubber gains momentum.

Ester Gum.—In light request. Stocks ample for all current requirements. Prices unaltered.

Varnish Gums

With varnish makers working off their inventories to the extent that they are frequently finding themselves with only 30 to 60 days' supply, a slight improvement is being noted in new buying operations. About the only new arrivals are those from the Belgium Congo, which continue of the unsorted types. No arrivals are reported or expected from the East Indies. Prices continue well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With the milk yield of Wisconsin and California continuing to flood the market, domestic casein is still in overabundant supply, so that a weak tone prevails. Although leading producers of the domestic material are holding out for 15 cents a pound for 20-30 mesh and 15½ cents for 80-100 mesh, some of the smaller interests are showing a disposition to make further concessions to obtain business. Argentine goods continue to inundate the market, latest arrivals embracing 400 bags, and are almost unsalable at previously prevailing prices.

Glue.—A fair demand continues for both bone and hide glues. Stocks are fairly liberal, but the market holds steady.

Soybean Protein.—In recognition of a recent recession in the market for one of the basic materials entering into the makeup of this product, the leading manufacturer has announced a reduction in his prices for alpha protein for the quarterly period from July 1 to September 30 amounting to 3 cents a pound, making the revised quotations 17 cents a pound in carloads, and up to 21 cents in smaller lots, f.o.b. Chicago.

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Shellac Associations to Golf

The American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers' Association and the United States Shellac Importers' Association will hold a joint golf outing at the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Lunch will be served at 12:30 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m.

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Bakelite Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., has received the Navy "E" for excellence in production of Navy material.

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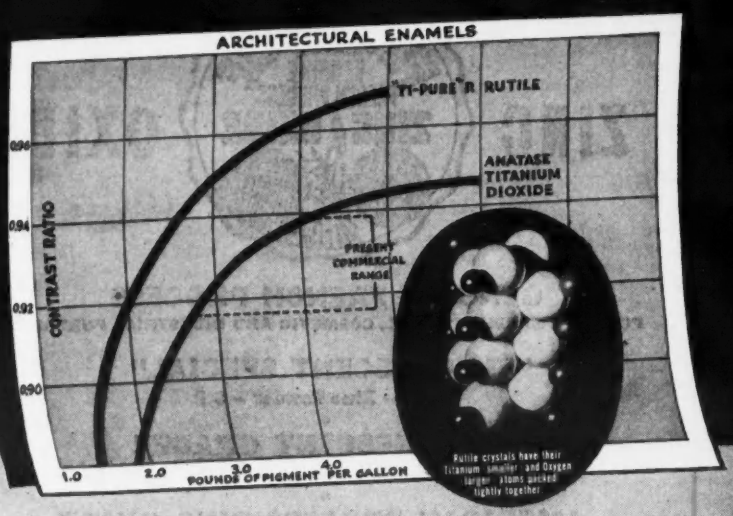

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German Paint Plans Point Global Problem

—Continued from page 7

cut to the bone there is no inducement to develop technics applying to nonmilitary outlets. We are more fortunately situated. While the present trend favors war production the civilian is not entirely forgotten. Substitutes most often are made with the direct aim to keep civilian business going and to salvage something of the war effort that will help to make a more desirable world to live in when the war is ended.

So the business of winning the war and the improvement of technical methods really go hand in hand. If WPB sees itself compelled to make an end to the use of tin for the manufacture of tin cans, restricts the employment of cellophane for packaging, cuts out metals, etc., in many directions, technicians and chemists have the opportunity of looking for means to replace these materials. It shows that the paint industries and the new synthetics must play an important part in this work of substitution.

Examples of what can be done and is being done are so numerous that they can not be recorded. However, a few will show what is in store. Lacquers are taking over for bright work in automobile reconditioning and many similar uses. The new synthetic lacquers find important employment in packaging materials. Lacquer and paint in combinations with fiber are producing new industrial materials.

'Subs' Sometimes Better

Chemists say that some of these new materials are actually doing better work than the ones that they replace. Claims go in many directions. They offer better protection to the contents when used in packaging, are stronger in comparison to their weight, offer exceptional eye-appeal, etc., etc. These new materials are frequently combinations of synthetics and natural ingredients. Very often they can be produced cheaper by making use of both. If paint and lacquers, therefore, continue to expand into other employments this not only will benefit the new synthetics but it may help materially the sale of the natural product. In fact, this very reaching out into new fields, made possible by the introduction of synthetics, may be the lifesaver of the natural products, hard beset as they are by the "art" materials.

It appears, therefore, that there is a healthy middle way between the German thesis of full exploitation of the synthetic materials and the old way of using natural products prominently. Quite apart from the fact that the Germans may not be entirely truthful with their admiration for synthetics there is, no doubt, much of "the fox and the grapes" argument in their attitude. Also, it is much more impelling for the Germans to employ homemade materials than it is for us: we have all the money to pay for imported natural materials which the Germans have not. It is in the interest of Germany to cut down imports where we may find it advisable to encourage them.

The future proportioning of synthetic materials and raw products in the American manufacture of paints, lacquers, etc., therefore will not constitute entirely a problem of chemistry but must be considered also from its commercial and political aspects. In fact, for the present at least we are much less interested in what we shall use for making paints than in whence the supplies of materials should come.

Geopolitics a Factor

National policy may make it desirable not to deal with some of the sources that have supplied us heretofore and to shift our purchases to other markets. Experiences in other fields have made it already clear that the present war will interfere much more deeply with the usual channels of distribution all over the world than the last. Centers that have acted as transit markets of many eastern Asiatic products, for an example, may never regain their former importance. This applies especially to the European continental markets which are now mere ghosts of their former selves and, shorn of their colonial connections, may find it difficult to rehabilitate themselves.

Shipping routes too will change in such a general reorientation of the international markets. This war is causing widefelt economic destructions in many parts of the world, and it will fall to our lot to supply many of the materials for reconstruction. As our ships carry these materials they will bring the produce of our customers in return, and paint materials may be among these shipments in increasing quantities.

American paint chemists and importers of paint materials will find it necessary to step carefully into the future. Fortunately we have time to spare because the existence of a growing substitute industry will make it possible for the paint and lacquer industries to study postwar prospects without the need of immediate action such as confronts the European paint industry. However, this very fact that we can prepare already places a peculiar responsibility upon our shoulders. The war is not yet ended; it draws into its second stage; the world is faced with a nearly complete breakdown of the economic life of continental Europe. The extent of this breakdown can only be surmised. The chances of avoiding it are certainly not improved by the activities of the powerful German chemical industry, which is slowly concentrating ownership of every important European chemical plant in its own hands. The gigantic struggle between conflicting financial interest—the Germans are locking horns with the French—is bound to reflect upon the rest of the world. America will feel it in consequence of the interlocking patent situation. Attempts to free our own industry from these European fetters are in the right direction. They will enable it to deal more successfully with the postwar problems of the international paint material markets.

—V—

Chemical, Paint Container M-81 Order Amended

—Continued from page 7

cans on hand or in process on July 1 for those products which, under the June 27 revision of order M-81, could only be packaged in containers which had been manufactured by February 11, the date of the issuance of the original M-81 order. The amendment makes it clear that the use, sale, or delivery of cans which were manufactured in violation of any applicable order of the War Production Board is not permitted by the release of the can inventories involved.

—V—

Z. E. Martin, president of the Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday.

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Paint Sales Up 50% Over 1940, Says Trigg

—Continued from page 7

a volume standpoint. Mr. Trigg's address follows:—

Too great credit for the accomplishments of our industry cannot be given to those forward-looking sterling men who were responsible for its affairs fifty years ago and during the succeeding years. I cannot discuss intimately from personal knowledge those who were carrying on the leadership a half a century ago, but I do go back to the days of men like Norris B. Gregg, Tom Neal, Ludington Patton, Bob Perry, E. J. Cornish, George Heckel and many other outstanding men who have passed on to their just reward. In this Philadelphia setting, I cannot resist referring to Howard B. French, who during his business life time was such a devoted leader of our local industry and such a stalwart friend.

To a great extent, my ideas with regard to business character and business ethics came from my valued association with the men I have mentioned and others like them. The inspiration and example they set still permeates the whole fabric of our industry's life and will continue to do so.

Our industry's progress, and it has made great progress, is due to the fact that we long ago learned to honestly cooperate, and, through our Association, making it possible for competitors to meet together from time to time on common grounds, we displaced at least a substantial part of the suspicion which at one time existed with a good measure of confidence and respect. As the result of getting together, we learned to call one another by our first names instead of bad names and that in itself has done more to discourage and abolish unfair practices, and secretive and discriminating arrangements than any other one thing could possibly do.

Uncertainties of the Present

Today, our current and prospective activities are full of uncertainties. It could not be otherwise with the whole world in conflict as it is. It is possible that conditions will get worse before they are better. Our industry, with other industries, faces the possibility of more difficult problems in getting supplies of raw materials, containers, labor, power, transportation, and we face increasing uncertainties with regard to the controls, regulation and regimentation which inevitably come when a nation is involved in a world-wide conflict such as exists today. Much worry has already come to us and there may be more of the same kind in connection with the reports and forms and questionnaires which are sent to us from various governmental directions.

I was recently informed that over one-hundred government departments and agencies are sending out one or more questionnaires and that such questionnaires currently aggregate over seven-thousand. But we may be able to understand this better when we remember that from practically 100% peace-time activities a little over a year ago now more than 60% of the aggregate production of all industries is in some form or other for war purposes. That means that the government itself has the responsibility for purchasing and controlling the use of raw materials and finished products for over half of all the things which we produce and it has the responsibility of planning ahead to see that raw materials and supplies of all kinds are going to continue to be available for probably increased war requirements.

If we were a dictator type of government, probably the records in Washington would have been complete or nearly so as to production and material requirements, but we did not have that kind of information. Hence the need for getting it in a hurry.

Obviously due to the necessity for the immediate building up of an organization to direct the greatest production program the world has ever known there has been overlapping and there has been some duplication and it annoys us, as I am sure it annoys government officials who have the over-all responsibility for what is going on. Perhaps, however, we must charge all of this up as a part of the price of success. I am sure you will all agree with me that we can and will accept the responsibility, the troubles, yes, let us say, the annoyances and a lot of things that are happening today as the least we can do as compared with the hardship, injury and death faced by the men in the active combat duty.

Nobody knows what the next few weeks or month or year will mean. But we in our industry can congratulate ourselves, notwithstanding the uncertainties and worries which have and do confront us, that our business has not so far suffered as have some others. The decline in our volume during the last sixty or ninety days is troublesome and no one can with assurance make predictions for the balance of this year. However, with the excellent start of the first few months, it is possible that the final figure for 1942 may not be too far out of line with 1941.

Materials Situation Improved

We have gone through raw material and container uncertainties and they may be much more serious tomorrow or the next day, but currently, most of our raw materials are available and have been for some time. The industry has done a splendid job in reformulation, making use of substitute materials when necessary, and thereby continuing to supply all of the government requirements for direct and indirect war purposes, which we estimate represents 25% of our output at this time, and we have also been able to take care of a substantially increased civilian business.

Based upon the sales for the first five months of this year, our volume in 1942 is running at a rate of 50 percent in excess of 1940 and at a rate of 35 percent in excess of 1929, which was the previous peak volume of our industry.

This, I submit to you, is not merely the result of good luck, but it is the result of intelligent planning, cooperation and using good judgment in everything we have done.

It is the result, too, I think, of a consciousness which has taken hold with government officials and others responsible for the control of raw materials that paint is absolutely necessary to protect ships, tanks, trucks, airplanes, munitions, and practically everything that goes into war supplies and, furthermore, is essential from the standpoint of protecting, preserving and prolonging the life of property generally, whether it be government or privately owned. We have a right to be proud of this great industry and the services it renders. And we can be well pleased that the cost of the products which we supply for protection as related to the value of the things they protect is so infinitesimal. The cost of paint, varnish and lacquer for the protection of the construction wealth of this country is not over 3/10ths of 1 percent of the aggregate value of such construction.

People are thinking a lot about the period following the war. This is too big a subject and too uncertain to discuss in any detail. But I do want to go on record tonight by stating that in my opinion the job of rebuilding the whole world which will be necessary after the war is over will be the greatest challenge to the ability of people that they have ever known. And I am confident that the new world to be built both from a material and a spiritual standpoint is going to be a better world and that our country and our people will be looked to by the rest of the world to give sustained leadership in world affairs for the future. We can no longer think of ourselves in terms of isolation—we are part of the world fabric and upon us in the times ahead will rest the responsibility for fair, honest and decent relationships between the nations of the world.

—V—

Federal Specification Issued For White Exterior Primer

A draft of the proposed federal specifications for ready-mixed white paint, for use as an exterior primer for wood has been transmitted to the trade for consideration and comment prior to its submission to the Federal Specifications Executive Committee for adoption and use by governmental department.

Attention is called in the specification to the fact that at least one-half of the white lead in the pigment must be basic carbonate white lead. Some manufacturers use all basic carbonate white lead for exterior house paint primer, it is mentioned, while others use mixtures of basic carbonate and basic sulphate. Members of the trade are asked to make their experience on this question known to the National Bureau of Standards, referring to File V-1/Com.

—V—

China Clay Shipments Up 31% in 1941

In 1941, sales of domestic kaolin or china clay jumped to 1,087,848 short tons compared with 833,450 tons in 1940, according to the Bureau of Mines. The paper industry required 110,000 tons more than in 1940 and consumed 56 percent of the total shipments. Imports—almost all English clay—amounted to 66,935 short tons for the first nine months of 1941.

—V—

Paints, pigments and varnishes production in 1941 in Canada increased 27 percent, with a value of more than $38,000,000. Ninety-two plants were in operation.

A page from the record of the contributions made by U.S.I.'s Research Laboratories to the paint, varnish, and lacquer industries.

THE STORY OF REFINED FUSEL OIL

Refined fusel oil, the result of chemically treating and distilling crude fusel oil, is one of the oldest of all lacquer solvents. Because its properties are similar to those of butanol, a solvent now difficult to obtain, increasing demands are being made on it today by industry.

The main differences between refined fusel oil and butanol are fusel oil's lower evaporation rate, higher boiling range and lower water solubility—all of which contribute to better blush resistance, flow and leveling of nitrocellulose lacquers. Refined fusel oil does, however, have a somewhat higher viscosity and a slightly lower activity as a latent solvent for nitrocellulose.

Refined fusel oil also shows lower solubility than butanol for the ethanol-soluble resins but greater solubility for the hydrocarbon-soluble group. It is a solvent for manilas, kauri, mastic, sandarac, rosin and shellac among the natural resins; and maleics, sebacates, adipates, phenolics, alkyds and urea-formaldehyde among the synthetics. It is a partial solvent for ester gums and a complete solvent for vegetable oils.

As crude fusel oil is a by-product in U. S. I.'s large-scale production of ethanol, U. S. I. is in an exceptionally good position to produce the refined product. The high quality of U. S. I. Refined Fusel Oil is reflected in its wide acceptance—as is the purity of U. S. I. Amyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Butanol, Butyl Phthalate and Solox*, now largely diverted, because of their utility, to wartime applications.

U. S. I. research continues without interruption, anticipating the future needs of the paint, varnish and lacquer industries for new and improved chemicals and solvents.

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Calcium Chloride:—133,000 pounds; Supply Officer, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington; invitation 94, opening July 22.

Brushes:—1,014 dozen; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 567, opening July 17.

Oleomargarine: — 12,000,000 pounds; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 757, opening July 15.

Soda Metaphosphate:—1,200 pounds; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bedford, Mass.; invitation 43-39, opening July 15.

Spices:—Quartermaster Depot, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City; invitation 1913-43-Neg-1, opening July 16.

Spices:—6,268 four-ounce dozen cartons; Quartermaster Depot, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City; invitation 1913-43-Neg-2, opening July 17.

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Henna exported from Egypt in 1941 totaled 1,000,000 pounds.

See Page 26

Obituaries

W. Graham Boyce, chairman of the board of the Porcelain Enamel & Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, died recently in the hospital at Lewes, Del. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and four sons.

Burton L. Boye, former manager of the fuel oil, road oil and asphalt department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died July 9 in his home in Summit, N. J. He was sixty years of age.

Eugene A. Carrell, proprietor of the oldest drug store in Morristown, N. J., died in that city July 6. He was eighty-nine years old.

Charles R. Casey, president of John G. Simonds & Co., oil insurance underwriter, this city, died July 6. He was thirty-nine years of age.

John J. Clingen, treasurer of the Douglas Pecten Company, died in Rochester, N. Y., July 6. He was seventy years old. Surviving are his wife, a brother, and a sister.

George D. Feidt, president of George D. Feidt & Co., chemical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., died recently. He was seventy-five years of age.

Emmett J. M. Finneran, director of sales and advertising and a member of the directorate of the National Dairy Products Company, this city, died recently. He was sixty years of age.

Dr. Abraham Lichterman, acting director from 1935 to 1939 of the New York Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, with which he had been associated for seventeen years, died June 25. He was 46 years of age.

T. J. Steuart, for years assistant to the president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, died in Doctors hospital, Washington, D. C., July 6.

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Inventory Sales Aided By WPB Regulation

—*Continued from page* 5

by belonging to a class listed in schedule "A" as being eligible to receive it.

In general, authorized sales, in addition to those to specified government agencies, are "up-stream" sales, to distributor or manufacturers, or by manufacturing users to producers of raw materials. This serves to restore them to normal distribution channels. Applications for specific sales not covered by the general provisions of Regulation No. 13 should be filed on form PD-470 at the nearest WPB field office. Sales of less than $100 may be made to anyone.

Materials not listed on Schedule "A," may be purchased by anyone authorized by existing regulations to receive and make specified uses of them. It is pointed out in the new regulation, however, that its terms do not exempt a purchaser from end-use and quota restrictions.

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Paraffine Cos. Gets OPA Formula for Roofing Items

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

The Paraffine Companies, Inc. of San Francisco, California, manufacturers of asphalt roofing products, has been provided with a formula to use in establishing maximum prices for certain camouflage roofing materials which will be used in the construction of United States Army buildings, and which have not heretofore been produced, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced today.

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Stearates Brochure Issued By Franks Chemical

A brochure has been released by the Franks Chemical Products Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., describing the twelve varieties of stearates of their manufacture. In addition to general information on stearates, the booklet reviews the analyses of the varieties, their industrial use, suggestions as to possible uses, and methods of testing. Copies of the new volume may be secured by writing the company mentioning the REPORTER.

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Join the American Red Cross

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Continue Dull—Southern Markets Quiet — Cotton Crop News Favorable — Crude Corn Oil Firmer—Chinawood Supplies Lighter—Trade Slow

A generally firm tone prevailed in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, but aside from this the situation presented few features of interest. Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures remained practically at a standstill and there was a lack of stimulating developments in the markets for lard and soybeans, although speculative sentiment in some commodities was influenced favorably by the movement for 100 percent parity loans on certain farm products, including cotton and peanuts. Consumers of oils and fats, however, were disposed to hold off for further developments. On the other hand, offerings continued light and quotations, as already intimated, were generally well maintained, prices in not a few instances being merely nominal owing to the smallness of spot holdings and uncertainty concerning future supplies.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement on old and new contracts. Raw material firm. Oil quotations maintained.

Chinawood.—Resale supplies reported lighter. Quiet in regular trade quarters. Quotations nominal.

Corn.—Offerings scarce following recent government purchases. Few inquiries noted. Nominal quotations ¼c. higher.

Cottonseed. — Fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers.

Oiticica.—Remained quiet in absence of offerings. Quotations nominal.

Olive. — Inquiries received rather more numerously in some quarters. Prices generally stationary.

Peanut.—Quiet and steady. Quotations mainly nominal. Southern offerings light. Local refined stocks small.

Perilla.—Supplies small. Few inquiries. Tone firm.

Soybean.—Crude reported sold early in week at 11c. per pound, tankcars, mills; later, 11¼c. to 11½c., nominal.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 10

General vegetable oil market slow. Coconut oil, refined, edible, 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots. Peanut oil, crude South, 12¾c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, July-forward, 11c. to 11¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 10	Closing July 3
July	$1.78½	$1.75⅝	$1.75¾	$1.77⅝
October	1.77½	1.74½	1.75⅛	1.75⅝

San Francisco—July 8

Vegetable oils slow. Coconut.—Qualified buyers can purchase at ceiling. Sesame, crude.—Local crushers are not entirely in accord with interpretation of ceiling price and sales are being held up.

Sesame Oil

Importations of sesame seed at this port have been rather liberal at times in recent months, but the market here for sesame oil remains bare of offerings, practically all of the seed imported apparently being for account of bakery trade supply houses. On the Pacific Coast crude sesame oil, produced from seed imported from Guatemala, has been offered recently, though only in a limited way owing to uncertainty concerning future supplies of seed.

Formerly the consumption of sesame oil was large, but in recent years its use has been small owing to the cutting off of importations of seed. In 1931 the production of sesame oil, according to official statistics, exceeded 60,000,000 pounds, while the consumption was approximately 45,000,000 pounds. In 1941 consumption was only 887,000 pounds.

Price Changes

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton
Soybean meal, $1 per ton

Reduced

Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.9	193.9	194.2	161.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Seed is arriving from Guatemala. Last quoted at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Fluctuations in flaxseed prices generally moderate. Linseed oil quiet. Meal higher.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Flaxseed receipts better than expected, and with farmers selling new-crop seed to arrive quite freely, the market tone softened up considerably. Crushers were steady buyers of futures on a scale down and prevented much of a decline. Later on there was better speculative buying and a good rally based on strength in grain markets and the passage by the Senate of the 100 percent of parity loan bill. Crop is passing to the boll stage quite rapidly in spite of cool weather. Temperatures are much higher today and more rapid growth is expected. The trade still looks for a good outturn with most of the acreage yielding better than the last government indications.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$2.53	$2.47	$2.48½
Monday	2.53¼	2.47¼	2.49
Tuesday	2.54½	2.48¼	2.49¼
Wednesday	2.56½	2.50½	2.50⅝
Thursday	2.53½	2.49¼	2.49⅞
Friday	2.47	2.43⅝	2.44

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	119,000	200,200	4,200	36,400
Since Sept. 1	13,537,700	4,763,400	2,212,700	1,719,300

Buenos Aires, July 10.—Flaxseed, $1.38⅛ per bushel. Exports this week, 276,000 bushels, all to the United Kingdom. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	8,900,000	8,610,000
United Kingdom	1,144,000	940,000
Continent	185,000	618,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	24,000	675,000
Totals	10,253,000	10,843,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	27,560,000
Previous week	27,953,000
Last year	12,205,000

Hull, July 10.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19⅛ per ton; Bombay, £24½.

Linseed Oil.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail here, such activity as was noted being confined chiefly to the forwarding of supplies on contracts previously placed. So far as new business was concerned, consumers were disposed to hold off for the July government report on the flaxseed crop which was due late last week. It was generally believed that the report would make a very favorable showing, as advices from private sources recently have been bearish both as to the acreage and the condition of the crop.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Fill-in linseed oil purchases for early shipment and some interest in new-crop oil for deferred shipment, but no contracts of importance. Buyers feel that the flax crop will put prices down, but if the 100 percent of parity loan bill passes the House and becomes a law, it will mean that flax will be worth about $2.57 per bushel. A boom in oil trade is expected if the bill becomes a law. Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.8c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.7c. per pound; warehouse lots, 14.1c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,700,000	,5070,000
Since Sept. 1	213,780,000	175,900,000

London, July 10.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

San Francisco, July 8.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcars, 13.1c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 14c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 14.4c.

Chicago, July 10.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 12.8c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.7c.; drums, less car lots, 14.1c.

Linseed Meal.—The market here was more active and firmer, influenced by stimulating developments in other commodities. Quotations advanced $1.50 per ton.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Strength of soybean meal and feeding grains stimulated demand for linseed meal, and sales of the past week represented close to capacity. Scarcity of millfeed and ceiling prices on same makes meal sentiment bullish. Quotations on car-load lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $32 to $32.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,120,000	6,440,000
Since Sept. 1	376,490,000	306,572,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures continued dull. Southern markets also quiet. Cotton crop news favorable.

Cottonseed Oil.—Business in refined cottonseed oil futures remained practically at a standstill, a waiting attitude still prevailing among traders everywhere. On July 8 margin requirements were reduced to $600 per contract as compared with previous requirements of 15 percent of the market value. The open interest in the market July 8 was only 149 contracts. Additional tenders on July contracts brought the total for the month thus far up to 21. Southern markets for crude oil remained dull and no increase in activity seemed to be anticipated until the new cotton crop begins to move. Reports con- acreage under cotton cultivation on

—*Continued on page 42*

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Stocks in All Principal Cities

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

OPA Hunting Reasons To Lower Ceilings

—Continued from page 3

what's-it is more subtle. It must be recalled that OPA has asked manufacturers and wholesalers to file profit-and-loss statements. The scheme of this goes back to a base period somewhere in the neighborhood of 1936 to 1939. The idea or intent seems to be, with reference to the prices studied in the current probe, that, if it is found that a manufacturer or other first-string seller is making a noticeably bigger profit now than he was in the base period, his price will be decreed to be too high, and it will be cut back. Whether the open price is found to have been the actual price will make no difference.

This newest probe apparently does not stem directly from OPA Chief Leon Henderson, and it may not have had his due consideration in respect of its significance and results. Such a departure from Mr. Henderson's stated and statutory purpose could prove embarassing to him in several directions at this time.

The new idea assumably derives from some of the starryeyed subordinates of Mr. Henderson, who appear to look upon their official function as one of profit-curtailment rather than price-control. This attitude has been publicly noted by C. Donald Dallas, chairman of the price-control committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said:—

Many businessmen find that political pressure is being brought to bear on an unsound theory that profit-control comes before control of prices.

OPA price ceilings are individual affairs; they may vary widely among sellers of a given article. It is not clear, however, that the current price-probing gives due consideration to the determination of real profits at the lower and possibly competitive levels of prices, or recognizes that, because of all sorts of production tieups in chemical manufacturing processes, costs are not the same in all plants and may seriously handicap smaller plants. Prices in the chemical industry have not reflected advances in labor and materials costs and in many instances are more advantageous to the purchaser than to the producer. In view of this patent fact and of the equally obvious, earnest and extensive participation of the chemical industry in production for war, diversion of "price-control" efforts to uninflated markets is, to say the least, a peculiar harassment.

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Peanut Quota Law Amended for Clarity

OPD Washington Bureau
July 8, 1942

Congress has completed action on the Pace bill (H. R. 7137) amending the marketing quota law for peanuts to clear up some of the administrative difficulties encountered by the Department of Agriculture in enforcement of the original act. The measure is now before the President for his signature.

The bill amends the law to eliminate the penalty tax of 3 cents per pound on peanuts grown on excess acreage and sold on the open market by the grower and requires him to pay only the difference between the price received and what he would have received had the peanuts been sold through an agent of the department for conversion into oil.

The bill also provides that producers are to be paid the market value of their peanuts delivered to the agent for crushing for oil as of the date of such delivery, less the cost of storing, handling, and selling, and sets up a method of computing normal yields for counties and farmers on the basis of the history for the preceding five years.

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Oils, Fats, Waxes

Cottonseed Oil

—Continued from page 41

July 1 was 24,005,000, which is 3.8 percent more than the 23,132,000 acres in cultivation July 1 last year, but 22.8 percent less than the ten-year average. The report was taken by some in the cotton and cottonseed oil trades as pointing to a crop of around 11,500,000 bales if weather conditions are favorable during the remainder of the season. The weekly government weather report was regarded as favorable in the main, although weevil activity cerning the progress of the crop were generally favorable.

According to the government the was on the increase in some important states as a result of frequent rains.

Oils and fats which compete with cottonseed oil were generally steady or firm. Live hogs established a new high price early in the week, but eased off later on as receipts were larger than expected. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended July 3 averaged 248 pounds, against 247 pounds in the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 9,472,165 pounds during June, against an increase of 5,581,984 pounds in June last year. Stocks there at the close of June this year were only 23,536,692 pounds, against 198,863,471 pounds a year ago.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 6 to July 10, inclusive, comprised 4 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	13.90@14.06
December	13.80	13.80	13.83@13.91

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Hull, July 10.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 43s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—An improvement in buying interest noted in some sections. Offerings generally light and tone better.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 8

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, $36.25 to $37 per ton, Southeast. Prime crude oil steady at ceiling. Cotton boll weevil increasing.

Memphis—July 9

Crude cottonseed oil remains at standstill. Mill stocks about exhausted. Buyers indifferent. Soybean oil, 11c. bid, 11¼c. asked. Peanut oil, 12¾c. to 12.90c., Southeast. Most mills well sold against peanuts owned. Government held stock peanuts now about exhausted. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $35.50 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, $31.50, Valley basis. Demand somewhat better; market trend now upward. Peanut meal stocks about exhausted; 45 percent., $36 per ton, Alabama-Georgia points. Expeller soybean meal, sacked, $37.50 per ton, Decatur; bulk, $34.50. Mill offerings very light owing to paucity of bean receipts. Cotton crop doing very well this section; late in spots. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	July 2.	July 9.
October	$35.95@36.15	$36.20@36.35
December	36.15@36.25	36.35@36.60

Fatty Acids

Business in the general market for fatty acids continued along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks, consumers in many cases still being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent. The firmness of raw materials was reflected in well maintained acid quotations.

Chicago—July 10

Fatty acids business continues moderately good. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c.

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to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17¾c. to 18c., drums, car lots; 18¼c. to 18½c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¾c. to 14c., tankcar; 14¼c. to 14½c., drums, car lots; 14¾c. to 15c., drums, less car lost; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Spot oil in light supply and steady. Primary situation firm.

Menhaden.—Trade in refined oil remained quiet. Prices maintained.

Sardine.—Refined purchases limited to small lots for current needs.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—July 8

No crude menhaden oil sales this week; nothing offered. Fishing unsatisfactory. Boat owners hesitate to operate in outside waters owing to fear of enemy raids. Offerings of oil cannot be made above the ceiling price, which is not so high as to compensate for the increasing difficulties. Refined oil steady.

San Francisco—July 8

Further sales of crude sardine oil this week at 66.6c. per gallon, the ceiling. Oregon and Washington fishing very unsatisfactory; oil returns from sardines ridiculously low. Talk of closing down up that way.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Fair movement of moderate lots to local and outside consumers. Market steady.

Lard.—Local cash buyers in market for moderate lots for prompt shipment. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Fair inquiry. Offerings light or moderate. Quotations maintained.

Chicago, July 10.—Fats and greases quiet. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 10	Closing July 3
Cash	$12.70	$12.67	$12.70	$12.67
July	12.70	12.61	12.70	12.67
Sept.	12.80	12.77	12.80	12.77

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies light or moderate. Inquiry fairly active. Market steady.

Lard.—Increased inquiry for moderate lots of some grades. Quotations maintained.

Neatsfoot.—All grades in demand. Supplies generally light.

Chicago, July 10.—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 15c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13.04c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. 13¾c. per pound, tanks.

War Gas Identification Kit Developed By Fritzsche Bros. for Civilian Defense

Instruction of air wardens, auxiliary police and fire reserves, and other citizen defense bodies in the detection of poison gases used in war has been made easier and safer by the perfection of a War Gas Identification Kit, product of the initiative and skill of the laboratories of Fritzsche Brothers, cating closely conditions which would prevail in a real gas attack. By this method, large groups learn quickly to identify gases by their odors. The five simulations retain their correct odor characteristics indefinitely.

Kits are not for sale. Fritzsche Brothers supplies them without cost to

essential oils and chemicals, this city.

The kit, developed in close cooperation of various government agencies and the Office of Civilian Defense, contains five harmless compositions having the odor characteristics of the five poison gases which the enemy would be most likely to use. They are phosgene, 'Lewisite,' mustard, chlorpicrin and chloracetaphenone. The simulations in this kit have been tested and fully approved by the Office of Civilian Defense.

A new and original technique for group instruction in odor characteristics of poison gas has been developed. A blower provided with each kit enables the instructor to disseminate the odors as a fine vapor, duplistate-appointed instructors. Control of distribution is entirely through the Office of Civilian Defense. State defense councils desiring kits to equip their instructors in defense against gas attack should send the names of the instructors, with their addresses and the address of their state commander, to Chief, Training and Inspection Section, Office of Civilian Defense, Dupont Circle building, Washington, D. C.

On receiving the approval of that office, Fritzsche Brothers will send kits promptly and without cost to those whose names are listed and approved. In no case are the lists or individual requests for kits to be sent to Fritzsche Brothers.

Waxes

Waxes in general changed not at all during the past week. Conditions "touching on and appertaining to" the importation of beeswax, carnauba, candelilla, and ouricury waxes were unchanged and the difficulties afflicting importers whose main source of income is selling waxes were as great and debilitating as ever. The situation remained in statu quo.

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Kiefer's Have a Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Kiefer, members of the headquarters staff of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Washington, announce the birth of a daughter, Lauren, June 3. Mr. Kiefer is secretary of the national trade sales committee and an assistant to Ernest T. Trigg, president, while Mrs. Kiefer is known throughout the industry under her maiden name of Lenore Kent as director of the Save the Surface Campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer reside at Wellington Villa, Alexandria, Va.

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Los Angeles Lawyer Named WPB Deputy

Alexander MacDonald, Los Angeles lawyer, has been appointed by Harry H. Fair, WPB regional director in San Francisco, as deputy regional director of activities in the Los Angeles area.

Under the present plan of WPB operations, the San Francisco (tenth) regional office will be the administrative headquarters for the entire West coast.

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N.Y. Paint Industry Salvage Group Named

A. J. Wittenberg, president of Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, has been appointed chairman of the Industrial Salvage Committee for the Paint, Varnish and Ink Industry, which is a sub-committee of the Industrial Salvage Committee of Greater New York. The sub-committee was organized in response to an appeal of the War Production Board.

On the committee under Chairman Wittenberg are:—T. J. Campbell, president of Valspar Corporation; E. A. Eckhart, of Sapolin Company; H. R. Hillman, of Eagle Paint & Varnish Works; M. A. Rosen, of Mantrose Corporation; G. H. Miles, of Federal Paint Company; J. A. Murphy, of Standard Varnish Works; P. D. Richards, of General Printing Ink Corporation; and R. Zinsser, of William Zinsser & Co.

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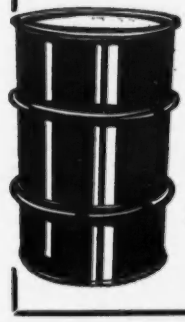
Asbestos Conservation Order Amended

To conserve the supply of imported South African amosite asbestos for essential military purposes, the circumstances under which it may be used are changed in several respects by an amendment to Conservation Order M-79, issued July 2 by the Director of Industry Operations. The amendment also provides that 85 percent magnesia pipe coverings containing any type of asbestos may not be used except by specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations; in installations where temperatures of 212 degrees or higher occur; in ships; or in underground installations.

The amendment further restricts use of certain grades of imported long-fibre amosite asbestos to ship installations, and certain military purposes. Waste or scrap from processing South African asbestos may be used or disposed of freely when it cannot be used in the processing permitted under the terms of this order. The amendment eases inventory restrictions on the South African asbestos. While finished and semi-finished inventories are controlled, the order as amended does not restrict inventories of unprocessed imported South African asbestos.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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

OPA Price Ceiling on Agar Produced in California Brings Drop in Spot Quotation — London Reports Allocation Lend-Lease Drugs to Importers There

Although lacking in price developments—barring a sharp drop in agar quotations—the market for drugs and fine chemicals was an active and vigorous affair throughout the past week. Volume ran high. Demand was pressing. Stocks were limited. And the outlook favored more of the same kind of volume and demand, with supply getting little if any better in the near-by future.

The agar development held interest. Inability to import from Japan breathed life once more into a dormant domestic industry. It was something of a signal accomplishment for the domestic producer to be the sole subject of the War Production Board General Maximum Price Regulation Order No. 18, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

A cable from the London office of the REPORTER says that lend-lease drugs are being allocated to importers. It has been impossible to get any comment, confirmatory or otherwise, in Washington. However, a recent release of the Department of Commerce stated that at the request of the (British) Ministry of Supply, the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders Association has agreed to organize, as agents for the minister, the distribution of a number of chemical products imported into the United Kingdom under the Lend-Lease Act.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—No change in strong, active, fairly well stocked market.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Demand in high gear. Prices low and favorable.

Acid, Benzoic.—U.S.P. not readily obtainable in open market. Producers well sold up. Production as good as raw material supplies permit.

Acid, Citric.—Consumption under normal Summer stimuli. Fully stable position noted.

Acid, Fumaric.—Fairly wide market at firm prices. Consumption at excellent levels. Prices well stabilized. Production satisfactory.

Acid, Gluconic.—Business good. Inquiry active. Little competition of any sort.

Acid, Hydriodic.—Prices stabilized in keeping with sturdy position of raw material. Demand normal.

Acid, Lactic.—U.S.P. in fine demand. Not too plentiful. Sellers show some reserve.

Acid, Mandelic.—Deliveries reasonably prompt. Call at normal limits. No surplus of supplies.

Acid, Tartaric.—Argols and calcium tartrate moved from Argentina on Argentine ships will be landed at New Orleans—if German submarines don't catch and sink them, by mistake. Goods landed to cost more because of extra rail haul to producers' factories in north.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Agar, $1.25 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	236.6	212.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Agar.—OPA established price ceiling for new producer in California. Ceiling, $3 per pound, f.o.b. San Diego. Spot price reduced to $3.50 per pound.

Alcohol.—Fresh news lacking. Difficulties in getting distilleries for making alcohol from agricultural products not surmounted. WPG chief says he would arrange for distilleries could be start all over on artificial rubber program. Meanwhile, reports of alcohol in Cuba and South America being passed up in crisis persist. At least, no official denial has come forth yet.

Aloin.—Strong position. No important shift in consuming demand volume.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Broad demand satisfied only in part. Exceeds available stocks.

Ammonia Chloride.—U.S.P. call fully up to normal. Sellers deliver with fair degree of promptness.

Ammonia Citrate.—Call sustained at recent volume. Firm prices.

Ammonia Hypophosphite.—Inquiry and sales satisfactory. Firm.

Amyl Acetate.—Consumption at high level. Little material on open market. All sellers show reserve.

Amyl Ether.—Prices confirmed as fully stable. Good call.

Argols.—Going to be difficult to get goods from the Argentine. German orders Argentine boats to land only at Gulf of Mexico ports. No more arrivals here on Argentine ships. No certainty that Germany wont sink them on all trade routes.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Active on strong market basis.

Borax.—Consumption at high levels. Demand drives in high gear.

Caffeine.—Washington talks of coming price ceiling. Has talked long time. Something still blocks way. Believed ceiling will include control of resale prices. GMPR resale ceilings very high, compared with current schedule of producers.

Castor Oil.—No let down in market strength. Bean prices apparently stable in Brazil. Import cost variation due to changes in transport and insurance conditions. Oil in fine request.

Chicago, July 8.—Trade continues active in castor oil market. Generally firm undertone. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted,

A Halogen Sequence

Introduction

The Swede had three things at least. He possessed a Roman-like name. He knew two Greek words. And he had a complex for the orderly classification of chemical knowledge.

Berzelius was the Swede's Roman-sounding name — Jons Jakob Berzelius, alive from 1779 to 1848. His two Greek words were *Hals*, meaning "salt", and *Genas*, meaning "born of". And, since he found bromine, chlorine and iodine present in salt water, he created the name *Halogens* from the two Greek words and applied their meaning—"born of salt"—to bromine, chlorine and iodine as a family group. He also classified *Fluorene* as a halogen, with which element this series is not concerned.

The three halogens were discovered in the order named: Chlorine (1774); iodine (1813); and bromine (1826). The first was discovered by a Swedish apothecary; the other two by Frenchmen.

The Britisher, Sir Humphrey Davys, gave baptismal names to chlorine and bromine, but iodine was named by its discoverer.

Something about the halogen *chlorine* and its discoverer next week.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codeine.—Great care taken to assure adequate supply for military forces. Some curtailment in civilian use may develop.

Creosote.—Stubbornly strong based on subnormal reserve stocks.

Fish Liver Oils.—Yet to learn result of OPA meeting with Pacific Coast producers. Stocks accumulate. Countries to the south offering here.

San Francisco, July 8.—Since the price ceiling on various potencies of shark liver "A" has not been set as yetr, there is little demand. When this situation is clarified, as it should be soon, the trade expects the market to pick up. Government buying continues but private activity is very slow.

Formaldehyde.—Plastics take huge quantities. Market strong. Movement into consumption in high volume.

Glycerin.—Producers, crude glycerin, authorized by OPA to add to maximum price excess freight charge for return of empty drums when shipped to refinery more distant from plant than the nearest refinery. Growing shortage, tank cars, turns crude producers increasingly to drum packing. OPA order designed to break crude producers' trend toward shipping only to nearest refinery. Broader distribution of crude the aim. Order issued last week—Amendment 2 to Revised Price Schedule 38-1—elsewhere, this issue.

Chicago, July 8.—Glycerin market remains firm. Good volume of business. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine.—Firm to strong—like all other halogens. Good stocks of crude here.

Menthol.—Natural material almost disappears on spot. Domestic production from peppermint oil sole "out" for consumers. Pharmacopoeia committee fails to act favorable on petitions seeking approval some types of synthetic not U.S.P. at present.

Mercurials.—Active and strongly held. No surplus. Production cost holds high. No easing in raw material prices.

Methanol.—Consuming industries hungry for more material. Strong, active, under-supplied market.

Methyl Acetone.—All available moves promptly to consumers eager for more at all times. Firm to strong.

Potash Acetate.—Every effort made to improve promptness of deliveries, U.S.P. goods. Active market.

Potash Bicarbonate.—Broad requirement for U.S.P. merchandise. Firm.

Potash Sulphate.—N.F., call broad, active, expansive. Prices strong.

Potash Sulphocyanide.—No change in firm position. Demand normal.

Procaine.—Consumption likely to gain. Call already shows freshening.

Quicksilver.—Price ceiling extended to all mercury sales. Maximum prices established in Revised Price Schedule No. 93 apply to every grade and kinds sold in 76-pound flasks and prices to apply pro rata to sales in containers of more than twenty-five pounds capacity. Details elsewhere, this issue.

San Francisco, July 8.—Inquiry from the East Coast somewhat better. A little more interest in the market generally. Prices unchanged here. In some cases the ceiling figure can be discounted for spots and prompt shipment.

Quinine.—Only severest application of stock control can assure armed forces with adequate supply. Wonder what Germans, Russians use in arena of current attack. Russia always huge consumer. Contracted direct with Amsterdam in past.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

---V---

Derby on War Labor Board

H. L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as an alternative member, representing employers, on the War Labor Board.

N.W.D.A. Wins Right To 'Trust' Specifications

—Continued from page 3

that the government could afford to disclose the greater part of its case to the defendants, Judge Smith held that the government's investigation of many months involved the scrutiny of correspondence and other documents of firms and that if the trial was to be facilitated those same files should be made available to the defendants. Judge Smith further ordered that both the government and the defendants furnish the court a trial brief, in view of the ramifications of the indictment.

---V---

F.T.C. Hits Rating Buyers on Volume Basis

—Continued from page 5

uniform prices, discounts, contract terms and other conditions for the sale and distribution of paper disc milk bottle caps and that, in pursuance of these agreements, the bureau and its representatives rated and classified the approximately 50,000 dairies located throughout the United States according to the number of caps used annually; that these ratings and classifications have been distributed among the respondent manufacturers who agreed to adhere to the ratings in determining prices and discounts at which dairies should be sold.

---V---

'Merck Report' Gets Prize For Flag Cover Design

The Patriotic Service Cross of the United States Flag Association has been awarded to *The Merck Report* for the best flag cover design among house magazines, according to a telegram received by Merck & Co., Inc., from the association. The winning cover on the July issue showed an original painting of the flag in full color against a photographic background which included the symbols of science and industry. *The Merck Report*, which was established in 1891, is published in the interests of pharmacy and medicine and is edited by Douglas Wakefield Coutlee. It has a circulation of 75,000 copies and is distributed as part of the professional service program of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J.

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A.Ph.A. Convention In Denver August 16

OPD Washington Bureau
July 9, 1942

The American Pharmaceutical Association announced today that it has been decided to go ahead with its plans to hold its annual convention in Denver during the week of August 16, as previously scheduled. There had been some question, because of the war, whether to hold the convention this year or not, but the association's officers resolved it in favor of going ahead as originally planned.

It was stated, however, that the convention program will be streamlined somewhat this year and the convention will conclude Friday noon. In the past it has been the practice to continue the convention through Saturday. Copies of the program will be available later.

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LARGEST INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS
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Philadelphia, Pa.

Commissioned Major

George W. Cobb, jr., director of advertising for the American Can Company, this city, has been commissioned a major in the Quartermaster Corps and assigned to immediate field service. He served overseas in World War I.

Glycerin Price Takes Excess Empties Freight

—Continued from page 3

erin. The amendment becomes effective July 11, 1942.

Revised Price Schedule No. 38 provided that freight charges might be added to the manufacturer's selling price in shipments to refineries located at a point more distant than the nearest refinery. This provision was made to assure all refineries of uniform supplies of crude glycerin.

The growing shortage of tankcars has resulted in manufacturers' using drums for shipments of crude glycerin. By this amendment manufacturers are permitted to add excess transportation charges for the return of drums from distant refineries, thus removing the tendency to ship crude glycerin to the refineries located nearest the manufacturing plant, Mr. Henderson stated. It is believed that amendment No. 2 will eliminate this tendency to restrict the free distribution of glycerin, a basic war material.

The additional freight charges for the return of drums will be borne by the refineries. This will not result in raising the ultimate consumers' cost of refined glycerin as the increased cost to the refiner will be less than 1.25 percent of the value of the refined glycerin, the Price Administrator said.

Basic Magnesium Starts Calcining

The calcining plant of the Basic Magnesium Company, Gabbs Valley, near Luning, Nev., began operations June 26, using magnesite mined in Gabbs Valley.

The calcined magnesite will be concentrated and then shipped to Las Vegas, Nev., where the metal smelting unit of Basic Magnesium's $63,000,000 project is located.

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SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL COMPANY
2346-54 Sedgley Avenue - Philadelphia, Pa.

Robt. Chew in Army

Robert P. Chew, son of John A. Chew, chemical merchant, this city, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery of the U. S. Army. He is now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. Lieut. Chew applied for combat duty with the army upon his graduation in June from Princeton University, where he was awarded a degree of bachelor of science in economics, cum magna laude.

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Mercury Price Ceiling Applies to Every Grade

—Continued from page 3

tended, however, to permit the sale of mercury in 76-pound flasks at a premium on account of any claimed superiority to prime virgin mercury. The maximum prices established were designed to allow a liberal price for the highest quality of mercury sold in 76-pound flasks, and the differentials were to apply only to mercury sold in the smaller containers. The amendment merely incorporates the administrative interpretation to this effect.

Maximum prices remain the same as before the effective date of amendment No. 1. The maximum base price for mercury produced in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada or Arizona is $191 per 76-pound flask, f.o.b. point of shipment.

The maximum base price for mercury produced outside the Continental United States and Mexico, and entering the United States through Pacific coast ports of entry is $191 per 76-pound flask, f.o.b. point of shipment.

The maximum base price for mercury produced in Texas and Arkansas is $193 per 76-pound flask, f.o.b. point of shipment.

The maximum base price for mercury imported from Mexico is $193 per 76-pound flask, f.o.b. point of shipment, duty, if any, included.

Revised Price Schedule No. 93 established maximum prices for mercury, using as a base the 76-pound flask of prime virgin mercury. This unit was adopted for pricing purposes in conformity with the long-established practice of packaging and selling this commodity in 76-pound flasks, he explained.

The term "prime virgin mercury" was used, as in the trade, merely to designate the product so packaged, and was not intended to denote any specific standard of quality or purity, Mr. Henderson said. The quality of mercury may vary somewhat, depending primarily upon the care with which it is packaged and the character of the container used, he said. Effective administration of the price schedule requires that there be clear expression in the schedule of the intent that the maximum prices established are not to be increased by reason of any claimed superiority of the quality of mercury sold, he added.

---V---

Mantrose Names Obrig Technical Director for Mankote

The Mantrose Corporation, shellac bleacher, Brooklyn, has appointed Gordon Obrig as technical director of its industrial division, the Mankote Corporation. Mr. Obrig was formerly associated with the Shellac Information Bureau.

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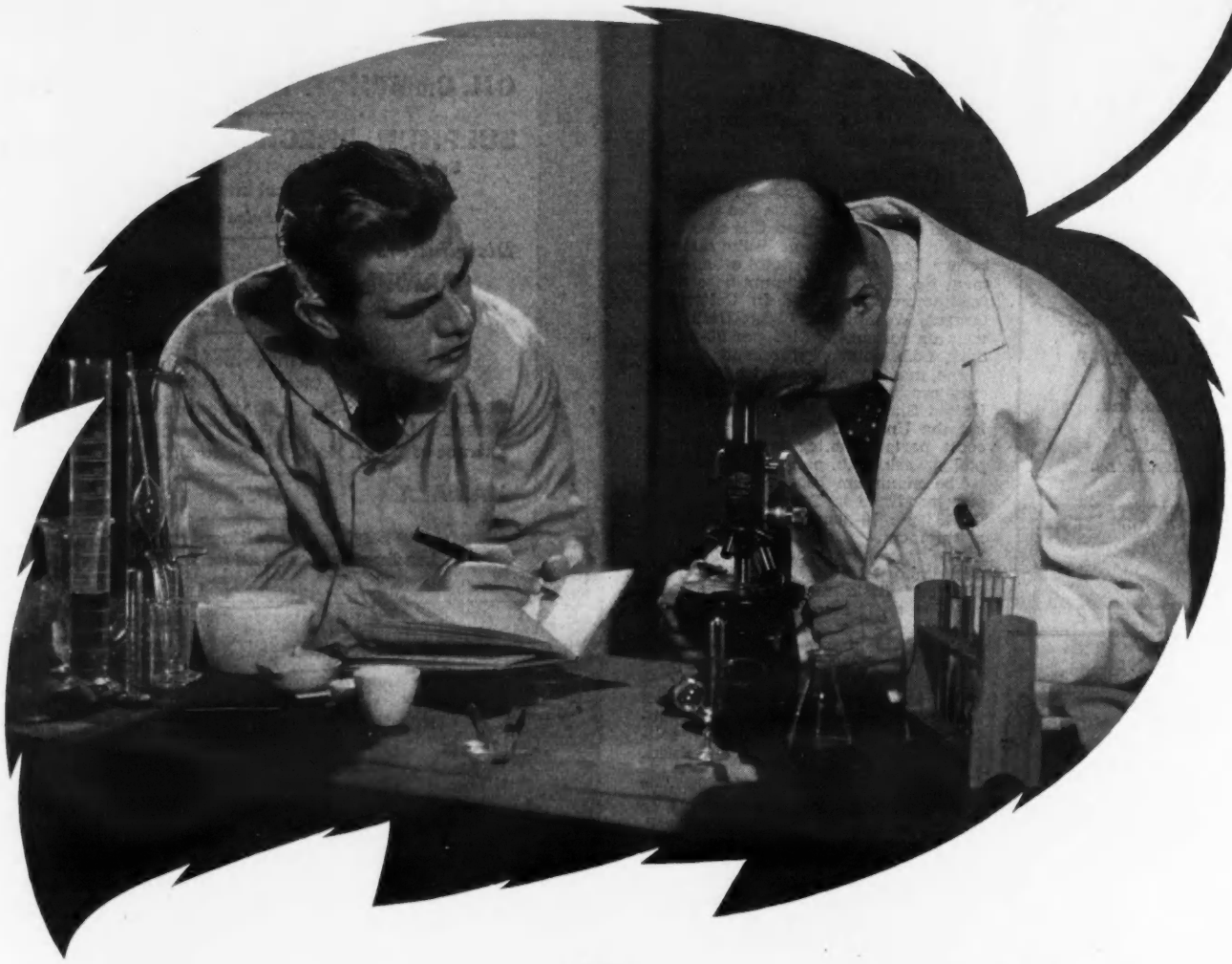

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Argentine Ships to United States to Dock at Gulf of Mexico Ports Only—Senega Root Reduced—Spanish Saffron Off—Condimentals Decline

Medicinal botanical drugs displayed last week a steadiness comparable to that of the rock of Gibraltar. Prices were rooted to a fully stabilized position that lack of more than moderate demand failed to influence in the least. Demand continued to pause quietly and without signs suggesting eventual weakening of the price structure in general.

Condimental items continued to display considerable price activity which, during the period under review, was mainly in downward direction. The entire group was sensitive to even moderate change in the quantities of materials available and their respective costs in the markets for replacement.

Collection of domestic crops was reported to be making very fair progress, albeit on the basis of costs certainly not suggestive of a level of prices much if any lower than the currently prevailing values. Exceptions to this have been noted. Senega root during the past several weeks has declined substantially in the primary and spot markets, but past experience suggests that such declines will probably be cancelled later on when demand shall revive.

Of importance to importers of Argentina botanicals was the report from Buenos Aires last week Tuesday to the effect that the government there accepts the war zone declared by Germany and closing the waters along the east coast of Canada and the United States. An official decree about to be issued was said to provide that Argentine ships sailing to the United States will go only to Gulf of Mexico ports.

Balsams

Peru.—Firm. Reasonable activity. No surplus.

Tolu.—Cheaper at 85c. to 95c. per pound as to quantity and seller.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Stocks strongly held at all points. Demand fair. Little competition.

Elm.—Select bark tends to strengthen. Some prices already raised.

Pomegranate.—Most quarters lack stocks. Little demand.

Soap.—Plenty at source. Shortage in steamer space reacts against arrivals. Local supplies fair in size.

Wild Cherry.—Stocks gain in country under persistent drive to raise reserves against coming Winter needs.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Little call. Limited stocks. No major replacement.

Vanilla.—Liittle change in strong market. Mexicans come via Laredo, Texas. All-rail transport from growing and curing centers. German, Italian or Japanese submarine sinks freighter in Mozambique channel, off Madagascar. Indication of hazards prevailing if export of Bourbon beans be attempted.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Not certain that actual spot stocks exist. Very little available at best.

Cubeb.—Sellers reserved. Husband supplies. Once gone, they are gone for the duration.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Argentina accepts German war zone along east coast Canada and United States. Argentine ships to United States to go only to Gulf of Mexico ports. Possible that shipments

Price Changes

Advanced

Canary seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, good, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Persian, ¼c. per lb.
Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, China, rolls, selected, 2c. per lb.
selected, broken, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, unbleached, 1¼c. per lb.
Calicut, 1½c. per lb.
Jamaica, medium, 1c. per lb.
bright grinding, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, prime, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, white, Java Muntok, 24-bag lots, ½c. per lb.
red, chillies, Jap. Hontakas, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1.50 per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 15c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 2½c. per lb.
Madras, 4½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
313.8	314.2	315.0	273.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Argentine Botanicals

Since the beginning of World War No. 2, Argentina has become a source from which numerous botanical drugs formerly reaching the United States exclusively from European countries can be purchased.

Most of the botanicals offered from the Argentine are the result of cultivation projects, although there is some collection of medicinal plants growing natively in the republic. The industry as a whole seems to be directed mainly by men formerly engaged in the botanical business in Central Europe—notably Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Shipments from the Argentine to the United States in the future will be more difficult. The recent sinking of an Argentine steamer by a German submarine was protested by the government of that country. The German reply was to order Argentina not to send its ships to any United States ports save those on the Gulf of Mexico.

Argentina accepted the order. Hence, botanicals from that country when carried on Argentine ships, will reach this country only after passage through the submarine-infested waters off the port of New Orleans.

One effect of this will be to raise the costs of importation. The effect on the quantities of botanicals actually to be shipped remains to be developed but the situation prevailing now certainly is not favorable to continuous flow of numerous basic crude drugs.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ THYME
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

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BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
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BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
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CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
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FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
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MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
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QUINCE SEED
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ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
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will end at Mexico. Means higher importation expenses because of rail movement from ports of landing to this city.

Linden.—Moderate quantities still available. Demand irregular.

Pyrethrum.—Eager buyers unable to get goods freely. Government control tight.

Rosemary.—High prices find demand very tight. Stocks small.

Saffron.—Some Spanish offered low as $36.50 per pound. Ceilings range to $42. Mexican holds steady.

Gums

Arabic.—Steadier. Decline seems to have run its course. Current demand not heavy. Sellers reserved.

Asafetida.—Still possible to theoretically get goods from source to spot. Practical side of picture somewhat different.

Guaiac.—More inquiry. Stocks in firm hands. Fair reserve.

Karaya.—Reserves in satisfactory position. Recent landings substantial. Danger of total stoppage of exports from India always a reasonable possibility.

Olibanum.—Firm to stronger undertones. Little competition. Fair but not expanding demand.

Tragacanth.—Holders show reserve. Face dangerous situation in recent trend of war in Near East. Slightly more favorable at moment. Demand fair. No important spot stocks in excess of known needs.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Firm. Stable. Great hopes rest on present domestic crop. High yield of high-test material hoped for. Many disappointments in cultivation projects in past.

Digitalis.—Outlook favors view that actual domestic needs will be well covered by domestic collections in West.

Laurel.—Portuguese item shaded to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Spanish held at 32c. to 33c. per pound and then on to-arrive basis.

Sage.—Sturdy but not specially active spot market. All prices display current stability.

Senna.—Holding steady. Route still open from primary markets. Recent war trend in Near East was adverse. Few anxious sellers save at full prices.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—Steady. Not active. Fair stocks.

Cantharides.—Strong in every possible way. Stocks do not gain.

Colocynth Pulp.—Quiet but steady. Moderate trading interest.

Grains of Paradise.—Display complete price stability.

Kola Nuts.—Dangerous sea routes still open from source.

Roots

Arrowroot.—Consumption excellent. Replacement shipments not easy.

Colombo.—Local reserves satisfactory in main. Prices steady.

Gentian.—Considerable competition locally. Fair call.

Ipecac.—No weakness in spot goods. Inquiry fair.

Senega.—Lower at 65c. to 95c. per pound according to seller and ceiling.

Turmeric.—Slightly lower. Alleppey, 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Madras, 12½c. to 13c.

Seeds

Anise.—Mexican shaded to 34c. to 34½c. per pound. Other varieties unchanged.

Canary.—Morocco seed a fraction higher at 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed down sharply to 70c. to 72c. per pound. Goods afloat offered at 46c. per pound.

Coriander.—Morocco seed slightly lower at 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound. Indian more valuable at 8¾c. to 9¼c.

Cumin.—Morocco reduced to basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Cumin.—Persian cheaper at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound. Indian also, standing at 14¼c. to 14¾c.

Mustard.—Crops make good progress. California brown lowered to 18c.

—*Continued on page 62*

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CRUDE DRUGS

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Diacetoacetic Orthotolidide

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Dimethylaminobutylcellulose

Adhesives

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions

Bottling

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers)

Cellulose Products

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable
Filaments Bristles
Self-supporting films

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids

Furniture

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 489669) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes

Tire

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber)

Isobutyric Acid

(Acide Isobutanoique, Acide Isobutyrique, Acido Isobutirico, Dimethylacetic Acid, Isobuttersaure, 2-Methylpropane Acid)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Acetic acid (by oxidation)
Acetone (by oxidation)
Carbonidioxide (by oxidation)
Esters for solvents, flavors, and perfume bases

Disinfectant

Disinfectant agent
Ingredient of—
Disinfecting preparations

Electrical

Indicator (U.S. 1374857) in—
Thermoscope for showing storage battery temperatures

Leather

Deliming agent for—
Hides
Tanning agent

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Process material (U.S. 1254866) in making—
Drying oil for linoleum
Substitute for linseed oil

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent in—
Varnishes
Paint removers

Potassium Perchlorate

(Hyperchlorate of Potash, Perchlorate of Potash, Potassium Hyperchlorate)

Analysis

Oxidizing agent in—
Analytical processes
Reagent in—
Analytical processes

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
Ammonia
Oxidizing agent in—
Chemical processes
Starting point in making—
Perchlorates

Explosives and Matches

Constituent of—
Detonating compositions
Flare compositions
Matchhead compositions
Perchlorate explosives
Primer compositions
Pyrotechnic compositions
Railroad signal (fuse) compositions
Smoke-producing compounds

Fuel

Constituent of—
Briquetted fuel binder compositions based on such materials as coal, coke, charcoal, lignite, bituminous dust, breeze, tar, pitch, and the like

Metallurgical

Constituent of—
Brazing fluxes
Welding fluxes

Miscellaneous

Constituent of—
Chemical heating compositions

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Photographic

Oxidizing agent in—
Photographic processes

Soap

(Continued from July 6 issue)

Mining

Classifying agent for—
Slimes
Colloiding agent for—
Slimes
Deflocculating agent for—
Slimes
Flotation agent for—
Copper ores Silver ores
Gold ores Zinc ores
Lead ores

Miscellaneous

As artificial snow (in chip form)
Cleasing agent for—
Domestic, personal, and other purposes
Detergent in—
Carpet and rug-cleaning preparations
Rustproofing processes
Shoe-cleansing and scouring preparations
Dispersing agent for—
Graphite
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Automobile polishes
Automobile washing preparations
Boiler compounds
Carpet and rug-cleansing preparations
Coating compositions for various purposes
Compositions for cleansing painted or metallic surfaces
Degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form
Evaporation-preventing foams
Furniture polishes
Metal-cleaning preparations
Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, and the like
Shoe-cleansing and scouring preparations
Shoe polishes
Stove polishes
Waterproofing preparations
Filler in—
Carbon paper coatings
Compositions for artist's impression paper
Duplicator compositions
Motion-picture screen compositions
Sealing compositions
Shoe polishes
Stencil coatings
Ingredient of—
Jointing compounds
Lubricant and emulsifying agent in—
Belt dressings
Strop dressings
Nonconducting filler in—
Sound-deadening compositions
Purifying agent for—
Lampblack
Remover of—
Dirt Oils from spent fuller's earth
Emulsifiable substances Soil
Fats, oils, and greases Stains
Shaving aid
Stabilizer in—
Colloidal suspensions
Softening agent for—
Fur
Wetting agent for various products in many processes

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Asphaltic paints and varnishes
Enamels
Japans
Lacquers
Paints
Paint and varnish removers
Pigment emulsions
Shellac emulsions
Varnishes
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
Wax removers
Purifying agent for—
Lampblack

Paper

Emulsifying agent in making—
Preparations for treating paper and pulp products
Sizing compositions, containing rosin, casein, starches, and the like
Waterproofing compositions
Waxing compositions
Remover of—
Indigo blue from paperstock
Ink from paper

Petroleum

Emulsifying agent for—
Paraffin slops
Emulsifying agent for—
Cutting oils for lathe and screw-press work
Kerosene
Naphtha
Petroleum or heavy petroleum distillates
Soluble greases
Soluble oils for lubricating textile machinery
Various textile oils
Purifying and washing agent for—
Paraffin

Photographic

Filler in—
Compositions for x-ray protecting screens

Printing

Process material in making—
Electrotype matrexes

Railroading

Filler and lubricant in—
Journal-box cooling compounds

Refractory

Process material in—
Waterproofing brick

Resins

Emulsifying agent for—
Natural or synthetic resins

Soap

Detergent, wetting, and emulsifying agent in—
Bath, lavatory, sink, and similar cleansing compositions
Cleansing compositions for various purposes
Hand-cleansing (grease-removing) compositions
Scouring compositions for various purposes
Washing powders (specialized for various industrial applications)

Stone

Emulsifying agent in making—
Compositions for treating natural and artificial stone

Textile

Dyeing

Assist in—
Dyeing processes
Foam-dyeing processes
Leveling agent in—
Dyeing processes
Wetting-out agent

Finishing

Detergent
Emulsifying agent in—
Finishing processes
Impregnating processes
Showerproofing processes
Soilproofing processes
Washing processes
Waterproofing processes
Wetting-out agent

Manufacturing

Detergent
Emulsifying agent in—
Bleaching and cleaning of cotton and rayon goods
Carbonizing processes
Cleansing of oily piece goods (wool)
Degreasing and scouring raw wool
Degumming silk, ramie, hemp, and other fibers
Desizing textile fabrics
Felting (fulling) processes
Kier-boiling cotton
Mercerizing processes
Soaking processes for silk
Washing wool
Ingredient of—
Softening agents
Retting agent for—
Fibers
Softening agent for—
Fibers
Wetting-out agent in various processing operations

Stearylureidomethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile

Claimed to make fabrics—
Creaseproof
Fast to dry-cleaning solvents and spotting agents
Fast to washing
Soft handling
Waterproof

Trimethylaminealpha-alpha'-alpha"-tricarboxylic Acid Sodium Salt

Textile

Preventer of—
Dulling effect of iron in the dyebath (the dulling effect on dyed shades, caused by dissolved iron in the dyebath has been recognized as more pronounced in the case of dyes applied in an acid bath, such as acid and chrome dyes, than in the case of those applied from an alkaline bath, such as vat and sulphur dyes)

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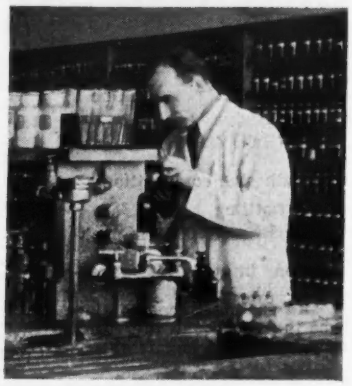

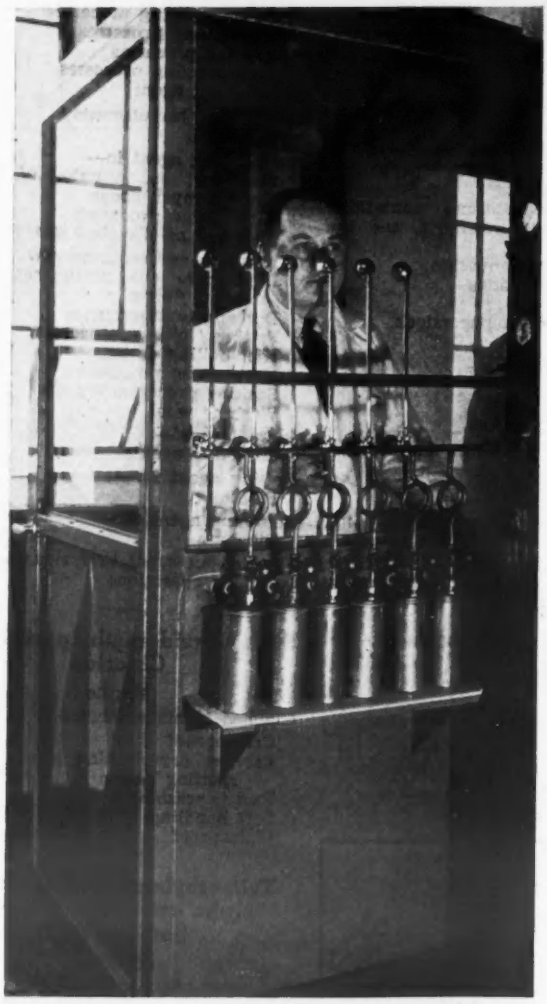

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Fair Number of Downward Revisions in Essential Oils—Mainly in Items of but Moderate Importance—Argentina Accepts German Order Regarding Sea Routes

Prices on a considerable number of essential oils turned up last week at levels somewhat below those prevailing in recent periods. For the most part, the changes appeared to be more in the way of readjustment of values to conform to current conditions rather than price developments definitely related to the operation of the law of supply and demand.

As to supplies, stocks were as low as ever and there was little to suggest any early increase in arrivals from foreign market points. In fact, one turn of events suggested added difficulties in the way of importation. Argentina has been experimenting with production of some oils, but that country last week knuckled down to the German demand that she observe and obey the German order forbidding ships to enter the German war zone which is the entire Atlantic coast of Canada and the United States. In the future, Argentina ships will go only to Gulf of Mexico ports, which means that the terminus of her merchant marine will be New Orleans. It is this sea route that had been the grave-yard for many merchant ships during the past several months.

Undertones continued basically firm. Demand remained quiet, but in view of the absence of generally well distributed stocks, a large call for merchandise could hardly have been met favorably.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Readjustment of values to a ceiling basis makes market on natural oil minimum at $5 per pound.

Bay.—Slightly lower at $1.55 per pound for West Indian and $1.65 for Puerto Rico oils. Range quite wide as to seller.

Birchtar.—One quarter usually featuring this item restores quotations on basis of $2 per pound for crude and $3 for rectified.

Cajeput.—Not much oil available. Range established again as former sellers resume quoting.

Camphor.—Sassafrassy in cans at 45c. per pound. White, 48c. Very little of either available. Byproduct of domestic camphor manufacture noted.

Cananga. — Limited stocks strongly held in a few hands. High prices cut interest of consumers.

Caraway. — Shaded to $16.75 to $17.50 per pound with only scattered lots, small in size, available.

Cassia. — Practically nominal in absence of general offerings on open market.

Cedarleaf.—Rather quiet but very steady. Producers firm.

Cedarwood. — Consumption very good. Offerings limited. Reserves conservative in all directions.

Celery.—Sellers price views vary widely. Not much oil available. Strong. Not very active.

Citronella. — Sturdy undertones. Agents of Ceylon shippers aver ability to secure despatch of some merchandise. Spot stocks low.

Clove.—No easing of very strong position. Demand excellent. Production engaged well ahead. Inquiry good.

Dill.—One quarter quotes weed oil lower at $7.50 per pound. Ranging to $8.25. Seed oil firm, unchanged.

Erigeron. — Slightly more reasonable. Quoted $2.15 to $3.85 per pound. Not much call.

Fennel. — Resumption of quotations in one quarter restores market range as to seller. Quotations $4.20 to $4.50 per pound.

Geranium.—Bourbon oil down to $20 per pound, one quarter. Ranging to $24 as to seller. No one has much.

Grapeseed. — Export from Argentina doubtful. Germany forces Argentina ships to go only to Gulf of Mexico ports. New Orleans likely terminal.

Ginger. — Strong. Fairly active. Stocks limited. Strong undertones.

Juniper.—Quarters famed for quality of their oil unable to offer anything.

Lavandin. — Absence of prices ended. Virtually nominal quotations noted at $8 to $8.50 per pound.

Lavender.—Limited quantities, flower oil, ranging $8.50 to $12 per pound. Quoted without offer.

Lemon.—Strong position. Good demand. Fair stocks but no important surplus. Movement seasonal.

Lemongrass.—Firm. Possible still to bring goods forward from Far East.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Bay, W. I., 5c. per lb.
Puerto Rico, 20c. per lb.
Caraway, 25c. per lb.
Dill, weed oil, 20c. per lb.
Erigeron, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $4 per lb.
Pennyroyal, imported, 15c. per lb.
Sweet birch, southern, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.6	**298.1**	**299.4**	**203.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The Italian Fiasco

It started with a fiasco—an Italian fiasco. And fiascos are something about which Italy "don't know nothing else but" since she joined the war. It ended with essential oils valued highly by Italian commonfolk pursued by the miseries common to all folk.

This Italian *fiasco* was a balloon-shaped wine flask once covered with plaited straw and filled with vino par excellance. The fiasco was now filled with lavender flowers. Giacomo had tied gauze over its neck and inserted it into the mouth of an ordinary wine flask.

When I saw it, Giacomo had the primitive still exposed to the hot rays of the sun in front of a piping hot wall. And this sun-powered still had worked so well that the ordinary wine flask contained a mixture of volatile oil and water.

Giacomo said that he, his father, and his father before him, had used this still each year to make essential oils from lavender, wormwood, rue, and St. John's wort—oils which they preserved for use as remedies for all manner of sicknesses.

What Giacomo did not know was that for centuries long antedating his grandfather, the Arabs had used the heat of the sun's rays—calor naturalis to you—to operate stills not only to produce essential oils but also a potent potion not smiled upon by Allah.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Distillers and Importers of Essential Oils, specializing in genuine Spanish Rosemary, Spike Lavender, Sage, Thyme, etc. Manufacturers of Aromatics, Perfume Bases, and Terpeneless Oils. Special compounds for all kinds of Soaps, Disinfectants, Sprays and Insecticides.
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"Call D & O"
—and who hasn't been stuck or hampered by some of today's many perfuming problems? We of Dodge & Olcott Company are meeting many of these perplexities by supplying the trade with important, necessary requirements of Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils and Perfume Compounds. Most likely our 144 years of perfuming experience can likewise help YOU through the current emergencies with flying colors. "Call D & O."
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BOSTON · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · ST. LOUIS · LOS ANGELES
Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N.J.

Most imports to come from Guatemala and Mexico. Florida has production.

Lime.—No weakening. Range on expressed oil wider, $13.50 to $17.50. Stocks narrow. Production at source engaged well ahead. Jamaica ship to Britain.

Mace.—Eased back to $4.50 per pound, lowest. Range to $6 as to seller. No surplus. Lowest quotation really a rollback to conform to ceiling requirements, some quarters.

Nutmeg.—Ranging $4.50 to $6 per pound. Slightly lower inside price not indication of gain in stocks nor weakness of any sort. More accurately a readjustment to ceiling limits.

Orange.—Stocks very good. Imports larger of late. Prices fairly low. Domestic oil maintains strong position. Demand seasonal.

Pennyroyal.—Imported shaded to $3 to $3.25 per pound. Domestic firm.

Peppermint.—Values hold. Menthol stocks about exhausted. Need for domestic production from peppermint oil gains importance.

Sweet Birch.—Southern down to minimum $3.25 per pound. Range to $4.75.

Wormseed.—Very firm. Demand good. Broadening moderately at moment.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal.—Oversold condition continues. Nominal on new orders from new customers.

Ionones.—Strong. Limited stocks. Deliveries hand-to-mouth.

Linalool.—Little material unsold locally. Strong.

Linalyl Acetate.—Limited stocks not readily replaceable. Strong.

Menthol.—Stocks, natural, about exhausted. Need for substantial production from domestic peppermint oil grows. Synthetic item certainly not plentiful.

Methyl Salicylate.—Seasonal request very good. Firm to steady.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Demand maintained. Prices firm.

Methyl Benzoate.—Stocks moderate. Market firm to strong.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Not much on open market. Firm.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone.—In moderate supply among dealers.

Musk.—Stabilized. Not plentiful. Sellers reserved.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Active. Firm. Stocked conservatively.

Phenylethyl Acetate.—Sellers reserved. Stocks small.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—No surplus. Firm to strong.

Rhodinol.—Stocks very light. Sellers hold strong views.

Safrol.—Virtually off the market.

Scatol.—Limited stocks in strong hands.

Alcohol Differential Tax Not Likely

—Continued from page 3

Nonbeverage Purposes

For a number of years representatives of various trade associations have been advocating a differential tax rate on alcohol used for non-beverage purposes. In this connection two main proposals have been advocated to provide for the differential rate:

(1) An amendment to section 2800 (1) (a) of the revenue code to provide that when the distilled spirits are withdrawn from bond for non-beverage use, the rate of tax shall be lower than the rate for alcohol withdrawn for beverage purposes; (2) an amendment to section 2800 to provide for the filing of claims for refund on alcohol used for non-beverage purposes.

In a special report to the committee on these proposals which was the basis of the committee's negative action, the department said that both of these proposals are objectionable to the Treasury Department because of the additional administrative problems involved. However, it added, the proposal for the filing of claims for refund is less objectionable from the administrative viewpoint. The report then went on to outline the department's objections as follows:—

Refund Proposal

1. Administrative problems under the refund proposal:—

(a) Assuming that about half of the retail druggists will not file claims for refund, it is estimated that, under a quarterly filing system, about 200,000 claims for refund will be made each year. At the present time, the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is handling approximately 10,000 refund claims annually. At present the total number of all claims for refund filed annually with the Bureau of Internal Revenue is approximately 180,000. Thus the size of the administrative problem that would be imposed by the alcohol tax unit by this proposal probably would exceed the present administrative problems associated with claims for refund under all internal revenue taxes.

Cost of Administration

(b) On the assumption that about half of the retail druggists will not file claims for refund and that the total number of claims each year will not exceed 200,000, it is estimated that the additional cost of administering the plan would be about $2,000,000. However, if the total number of claims exceeds appreciably the 200,000 estimated by reason of the filing of claims by small retail druggists, or the extension of the plan to include physicians, dentists, and similar professions, it is estimated that the additional cost might aggregate $4,000,000 annually.

Additional Personnel

(c) Due to the additional technical work that would be imposed upon the alcohol tax unit by the plan, the employment of additional inspectors, chemists, pharmacists, and auditors would be necessary. Moreover, the purchase of scarce mechanical equipment, such as typewriters, calculating machines, automobiles, tires and tubes, etc., would also be required. The manpower and equipment necessary for the enforcement of this proposal would have to be diverted from alternative war uses. It is questionable whether adequate personnel and equipment for the strict enforcement of the proposal it is likely that there would be a substantial loss in revenue through the filing of fraudulent claims and the granting of refunds thereon.

Revenue Loss Via Refunds

2. Loss of revenue through refunds:

(a) Assuming a strict enforcement of the proposal is possible and a $2 differential in favor of alcohol used for non-beverage purposes, it is estimated that refunds probably would amount to about $12,000,000 per year. In addition, of course, there must be considered the additional cost of administration.

Potential Amount

(b) Under the proposal some persons might engage in the withdrawal of tax-paid alcohol, sell it for beverage purposes, and file claims for refunds. Without the strictest enforcement based on adequately trained personnel and the proper equipment, such persons might be able fraudulently to obtain refunds for a shorter or longer period of time. Although the enforcement problems experienced during prohibition are not strictly comparable to the fraudulent claims problem, they are indicative of the strict enforcement necessary to protect the public revenues. For the foregoing reasons, the Treasury opposes the differentiation of tax on alcohol used for non-beverage purposes.

OPA Amends GMPR To Aid Manufacturers

—Continued from page 5

lar hardship and for whom the granting of relief will not jeopardize the purposes of the price regulation to eliminate the danger of inflation.

Until now, the general regulation allowed applications for adjustment of out-of-line prices only by retailers. Wholesalers and manufacturers suffering hardship from out-of-line prices had to petition for an amendment to the Regulation. Today's action gives producers, manufacturers, and wholesalers the benefit of the simpler, more flexible and more expeditious procedure.

The amendment also permits "any duly authorized officer" of OPA to order adjustments in ceiling prices. This opens the way for further decentralization of the administration of price regulation by permitting the Price Administrator to designate regional officials to make adjustments in local cases. Already, regional offices are permitted to make adjustments for retailers in purely localized cases.

Sturgis in Air Corps

John M. Sturgis, vice-president of John W. Masury & Son, paint and varnish manufacturer, Brooklyn, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He is stationed at Chanute Field, Ill. Mr. Sturgis is a grandson of the founder of the Masury firm.

Petroleum Products

Markets for All Petroleum Products Stiffening Further Under Growing Demand and Diminishing Supplies—Subsidy Proposed to Compensate Eastern Interests for Increased Costs

Further reductions in the current output and stocks of gasoline and a majority of other petroleum derivatives have tightened the markets for these refinery products in the North Texas-Oklahoma-Kansas area and other regions in the Mid-West and Southwest as well as in the East Coast states within the past week to the extent that there would have been a further marking-up of prices in the eastern territory for gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil and commensurate advances in the naphthas and lighter hydrocarbons if such action had been permissible. Lacking authorization from OPA for such a reflex, however, refiners and wholesale distributing agencies in the East were compelled to adhere to their respective new and old price ceilings. In the Group 3 area, however, prices of 72-74 octane gasoline and casinghead gasoline were raised ⅛c. per gallon while one North Texas refiner lowered his price for kerosene ⅛c.

The prospect for more adequate compensation to Eastern refiners and distributors of naphthas and lighter fractions, to offset the hugely increased cost of transportation from the Southwest to the Atlantic Coast states, is brightening daily, although not in the direction of an immediate or nearby granting by OPA of permission for a general mark-up of prices similar to that announced on June 29 for gasoline, kerosene and light fuel oil. Relief for these interests is looming in a somewhat different way—in the measure now pending in Congress to create a $500,000,000 subsidy for the petroleum industry wherewith to provide against losses caused by the present high cost of rail shipments and further possible swelling of transportation costs due to the war.

In response to an appeal, voiced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for much more severe rationing and control of petroleum products in all western hemisphere areas dependent on tanker shipments, based on evidence that the shortage of tank ships is rapidly becoming more acute, OPA has announced plans for conserving the East's limited supply of gasoline for essential war purposes by means of rigid coupon control which, supplanting the present emergency card plan effective July 22, is designed to bring under strict rationing every type of gasoline user, except aircraft operators using high octane aviation gasoline, including trucks, buses, taxis and occupational boats.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Group 3, 72-74 octane, in tanks, and casinghead gasoline, 26-70 octane, in tanks, ⅛c. per gal.

Reduced

Kerosene, at Gulf ports, 41-43 water-white, bulk, ⅛c. per gal.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—In good demand. Stocks small. Tone very firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Active call now noted. Supplies tight. Prices strongly held.

Lacquer Diluent.—Offerings limited, with bulk taken up by war industries, although paint trade is obtaining a modest quota. Market strong.

Mineral Spirit.—In active request. Stocks greatly reduced. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Movement to war industries continuing in sizable volume. Demand from normal consumers brisk. Supplies limited.

Stoddard Solvent.—In active request. Supply situation tight. Tone firm.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Takings of both war industries and paint trade reaching large proportions. Stocks much reduced. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 10

Aromatic Naphtha.—Call good, prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Movement good, market holding.

Lacquer Diluent.—Inquiries brisk, quotations steady.

Mineral Spirits.—Call extensive, prices stiff.

Rubber Solvent.—Activity fair, market steady.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying good, no price change.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Trade brisk, market holding.

New Orleans—July 10

The demand for solvents and diluents is being amplified daily. Supplies are inadequate.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Stocks small. Demand brisk. Prices firmly maintained.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry manifesting keen buying interest. Supplies light. Market strong.

San Francisco—July 10

That the government may soon request or order reformulations in processes now requiring strategic aromatic naphthas is something the producing trade here expects. Meantime, trade is active in most items.

Aromatic Naphthas.—General run in very good call. There is a shortage in those numbers with a volatility range of high octane gasoline.

Petroleum Thinners.—Paint trade continues to buy actively.

Lacquer Diluent.—Market continues to be a fairly interesting affair.

Rubber Solvent.—Continues in slow fashion currently; not much pickup expected in near future.

Stoddard Solvent.—Because the public has more money to spend on dry cleaning, demand on this item is good.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Orders continue to be of interesting proportions.

Tulsa—July 10

Solvents and diluents continue in active call. Offerings are being steadily reduced. Prices are firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Stocks small. Demand brisk. Market strong.

Mineral Spirit.—Offerings light. Paint trade showing keen buying interest. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—In active request. Supply situation tight. Tone firm.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Demand increasing. Stocks light. Prices strongly held.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Under the stimulus of an increasing demand and diminishing supplies, the market for this product is becoming stronger. Most refiners in the Group 3 area are now holding their stocks at 3c., and some are declining to sell below 3½c. per gallon.

Heptanes.—Good call shown for both laboratory and industrial grades. Supplies light. Prices firmly held.

Hexanes.—In good reqpest. Supply situation tight. Tone strong.

Octanes.—Stocks reduced. Demand brisk. Prices firmly held.

Pentanes.—Supplies insufficient for all needs. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Supplies only moderate-sized. Demand active. A majority of refiners in the Group 3 area are asking 3¼c., but some are holding out for 3¾c. per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 10

Butane.—Call brisk, market strong.

Heptanes.—Active interest, prices firm.

Hexanes.—Orders good, prices holding.

Octane.—Call good, market steady.

Pentanes.—Extensive interest, quotations stiff.

Propane.—Buyers interested, market firm.

San Francisco—July 10

Feature of the market continues to be the light supply compared with the actual need.

Butane.—With the supply situation tight there is not enough to fill the demand.

Propane.—Supply very light in comparison with the current market requirements.

Los Angeles—July 10

The two grades of high melting point wax made on the Coast by a single refiner are in excellent demand, with good eastern inquiry.

Tulsa—July 10

A brisk demand is noted for most grades of the lighter hydrocarbons. Takings continue large. Supplies limited.

Butane.—In brisk request. Stocks small. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—In active call. Supply situation tight. Tone firm.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Active demand for crude scale material. Supplies light. A special order has been issued by OPA, effective July 7, providing a paraffin and asphalt roofing manufacturer in San Francisco with a formula for use in establishing maximum prices for certain camouflage roofing materials, not heretofore produced, which are to be employed in the construction of United States Army buildings. Prices of the new materials are to be based on the relationship between the costs and the prices of the most comparable peacetime commodities produced by this manufacturer, in effect last March.

Petrolatum.—In good call. Stocks small. Prices firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—In active request. Supply situation tight. Tone strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 10

Paraffin.—Buying good, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Inquiry extensive, market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Good call, prices stiff.

Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil.—In lessening inquiry, and stocks accumulating in some quarters. Prices firmly held for both light and heavy grades.

Gasoline.—Still in greatly reduced supply in Eastern States. Refiners in the Group 3 area have marked up their prices for 72-74 octane and casinghead gasoline of 26-70 octane ⅛c. per gallon, making their revised quotations 5¾c. to 6c. and 2½c., respectively. Prices of all other grades strongly maintained.

Kerosene.—In active demand. Stocks diminishing. One North Texas refiner has reduced his price for 41-43 water-white at Gulf ports ⅛c. to 3¾c. per gallon, but other refiners shipping to Gulf ports are still asking 3⅞c. and up to 4¾c.

Lubricating Oils.—In fair request. Stocks normal. Prices unaltered.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 10

Gasoline.—Demand good, prices firm.

Kerosene.—Brisk call, and prices unchanged.

Lubricating Oils.—Somewhat mixed, but market generally holding.

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Bone and hide glue production in Canada amounted to 3,100 tons.

Petroleum in China

There is a peacetime adage, that the lure of wealth obtainable from China does not consist of that country's own natural resources, but of the lucrative open markets that it affords for outside producers of petroleum and other present-day necessities. The first part of this adage is now being amply borne out by the recently-arrived-at conclusion of the National Geographic Society, which characterizes native sources of petroleum in Cathay as negligible in comparsion with those of the United States, Britain, Russia and its other partners among the Allied Nations.

There are abundant deposits of both hard and soft coal in China. But its proven reserves of crude petroleum are shown to be very meagre. Oil seepages are found in several of its provinces but the Society's latest examinations of these has indicated that its underground reserves of liquid "black gold" are extremely small. Moreover, its oil refinery facilities are very limited. There is a modern distillation plant at Yenchang in Shensi province, but this is the only one in the entire country and it processes only a few thousand barrels of crude oil yearly—all that can be extracted from that region.

So China will have to continue to depend heavily upon its Allies for the petroleum and petroleum products urgently needed in its war efforts, as well as in its peacetime pursuits.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

RELY ON
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
•
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
VISCOUS OILS
[*Extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons*]
CALODORANT
Gas Odorant
WHITE OILS

PETROLATUMS *and* WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery: WARREN, PA.

TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York
Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

Materials Substitutes Fourth Report Issued

—*Continued from page* 3

on their use for less essential purposes. The third group lists materials in which the supply is adequate for all types of present demands, including use as substitutions. Supplies of materials in this group frequently exceed demand in one part of the country, while deficiencies exist elsewhere.

Group One

(The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and in many cases for war purposes alone.)

Metals

*Aluminum, aluminum pigments, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, *copper, *copper scrap, iridium, lithium, *magnesium, manganese, electro; molybdenum, *nickel and nickel alloys, *nickel scrap, rhodium, *tantalum, *tin, *tungsten, *tungsten carbide, *vanadium, high-grade zinc.

Chemicals

Acetone, *acrylonitrile, lauryl alcohol, ammonia and derivatives, ammonium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, *aniline and derivatives, anthraquinone derivatives, benzol and derivatives, *butadiene, calcium cyanamid and derivatives, cobalt chemicals, copper chemicals, cresols, diphenylamine, glycerol, iron oxide, yellow hydrated; mannitol, naphthalene and derivatives, naphthenic acids and naphthenates, pentarythritol, phenol, tricresyl triphenyl phosphates, phthalic anhydride and derivatives, silica gel, sodium nitrate, sorbitol, sulphur chlorides, *toluol and derivatives, French zinc oxide.

Miscellaneous Products

Agar, long fiber asbestos, balsa wood, burlap, cashew nut shell oil, *cononut oil, *copra, corundum chemical pulp, raw, long staple cotton, Madagascar flake graphite, hemp, henequen and seed, kyanite, methyl methacrylate sheets, block mica, oiticica oil, palmkernel oil, phenol formaldehyde resins and plastics, pig and hog bristles over three inches, polystyrene, *polyvinyl chloride, pyrethrum, quartz crystal, quinine, rapeseed oil, rotenone, *chlorinated, *crude, *latex, reclaimed, *synthetic rubber, *shellacs, silicon carbide, sperm oil, teak and *tung oil.

Group Two

(Materials that are essential to the war industries but the supplies of which are not as limited as those in group one.)

Metals

Aluminum scrap, antimony, bismuth, calcium, calcium-silicon, columbium, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, mercury, platinum, ruthenium, silicomanganese, silicon and alloys, silver, spiegeleisen, low grades zinc and uranium.

Chemicals

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, amyl and ethyl alcohol, acrylic acid and acrylates, alkyd resins, alumina, aluminum chemicals, arsenic trioxide, atabrine (for quinine), bleaching powder, bromine, butanol, butyl acetates, calcium hypochlorite, chlorates and perchlorates, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents and waxes, chlorine, chromium chemicals, citric acid, ethers, formaldehyde, glycol, iodine, isopropanol, ketones, ex. acetone, lactic acid and lactates, maleic acid and anhydride, methylethylketone, methanol, molybdenum chemicals, perchlorates, phosphorous, soda ash, strontium salts, and kylol.

Miscellaneous Products

Blood albumin, alpha cellulose, babassu oil, reduction grade bauxite, cadmium pigments, castor oil, cellophane, cellulose nitrate, acetate, and other derivatives, cohune nuts and kernels, cork, cottonseed, cryolite, ester gum, flax, fish liver oils, fish oils, animal and vegetable glues, helogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants, linseed oil, magnesite, mercury pigments, methyl methacrylate powder, molasses, natural gas, natural resins, except rosin, neatsfoot oil, palm oil, paraffin, pine oil, rutile, steatite talc, tanning materials, tetraethyl lead, urea formaldehyde plastics, vinyl plastics and resins, vinylidine chloride plastic, vitamin "A" products and zircon.

Group Three

(Materials that are available in significant quantities as substitutes for less available materials, and materials that are available in large amounts unless restrictions are imposed by labor, manufacturing, or transportation difficulties.)

Metals

Ferroboron ferromanganese, gold, indium, lead, osmium, palladium and sodium.

* Most critical.

Chemicals

Barium carbonate, borax and boric acid, camphor, caustic soda, chromic acid for plating, muriatic acid, sodium metasilicate.

Miscellaneous Products

Common asbestos, asphalt, low grade bauxite, bentonite, carbon black, casein, ceramics, charcoal, clay, coal and coke, coaltar pitch, cottonseed oil, diatomite, emery, feldspar, gilsonite, gypsum and products, lead pigments, lignin extender for plastics, lime, lithopone, ground mica, peanut oil, petroleum products, including crude oil, gasoline and lubricating oil, refractories (domestic), including andalusite, dumortierite, kyanite, rosin and derivatives, except ester gum, salt, silica sand, soybeans, oil, protein, spodumene, domestic starch, limestone, soapstone, sulphur, sunflower seed oil, titanium pigments, tripoli, turpentine, vermiculite, wood flour and American process zinc oxide.

—V—

A.S.T.M. Discusses Research Work

—*Continued from page* 7

fort were stressed, the report listing the work of numerous standing committees which had cooperated in emergency research and specifications. Some fifty specifications have been affected by emergency alternate provisions which are designed to expedite procurement or to conserve critical and strategic materials and a number of emergency specifications have been issued.

The 1942 award of the Charles B. Dudley medal was made to F. C. Todd, assistant professor, petroleum and natural gas engineering, and A. W. Gauger, director, mineral industries research, Pennsylvania State College, for their paper presented at the 1941 annual meeting on "Studies on the Measurement of Water Vapor in Gases."

New Officers

H. J. Ball, professor of textile engineering, Lowell Textile Institute, succeeded G. E. F. Lundell as president; P. H. Bates, chief, clay and silicate products division, National Bureau of Standards, was chosen vice-president to serve with Dean Harvey, materials engineer, Engineering Laboratories and Standards Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who was elected vice-president in 1941.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer

The meeting included several items pertaining to the field of paint, varnish, lacquer and related products including the annual report of committee D-1 which recommended five new tentative standards including specifications for a red pigment commercially known as chemically pure toluidine toner and specifications covering five types of lead chromate pigments.

Two of the new tentative tests are to replace existing standards, one covering spectral characteristics and color of objects and materials which is based on the use of the spectrophotometer. The method of consistency of exterior house paints and enamel type paints makes use of the Stormer viscosimeter with the paddle-type rotor. By this method consistency is expressed in terms of weight required to produce the specified speed. Of interest was the new test for abrasion resistance of organic coatings with the air blast abrasion tester which is made on organic coatings when applied to flat sheet metals. In the report the committee covered a number of standardization and research activities and is planning to develop visual standards to determine chalking, chinking, cracking and erosion.

Soaps and Other Detergents

An extensive report was presented by committee D-12 on soaps and other detergents. This included the two new specifications covering compound chip soap (with rosin) suitable for washing, cleaning, and scouring purposes and compound powdered soap (granulated with rosin). A new type D built soap in powdered form is covered in a specification which is to be added to the existing specification D-533.

—V—

Farastan Company has moved its laboratories from 135 South Eleventh street to 1619 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-twenty-third Instalment

Rubber

Antiskid Materials for Rubber Tires

Hard mineral substance such as quartz with glycerin and a heavy metal oxide
Resin in acetone (sprayed on tire)
Resin in ethyl alcohol (sprayed on tire)
Resin in organic solvents (sprayed on tire)
Wood pitch in acetone (sprayed on tire)
Wood pitch in alcohol or other organic solvent (sprayed on tire)

Carrier for Sulphur in Rubber Vulcanizing

Calcium oxide

Devulcanization Processes for Regeneration of Rubber

Heat with composition containing gum arabic and sodium bicarbonate
Heat with finely ground leather in digester, followed by alkali and steam
Treat with mercury or mercury compounds, such as mercury nitrate
Treat with oil, including benzene, toluene, xylene, and a heavy solvent, such as heavy naphtha, plus a desulphurizing agent, such as sodium hydroxide

Extractants for Rubber

(Parenthetical numbers designate the order of solvency for rubber)

Acetone (1)
Alcoholic potash (3)
Boiling water (5)
Nitronaphthalene (4)
Pyridin (2)

Heat-Resister for Rubber

Antox

Oil-Resister for Rubber

AXF

Peptizing Vulcanizates for Reclaiming Rubber

(U. S. Patent 2211592)

Aldehydeamines
Benzothiazyl disulphide
Diethyl aminodiethyldithiocarbamate
Diphenylguanidin
Dithiocarbamate and its derivatives
Guanidins
Hexamethylenetetraammonium salts of mercaptothiazoles
Hydrazins
Mercaptothiazoles
Peptizing agents
Phenylhydrazin
Piperidinium pentamethylenedithiocarbamate
Polybutylideneanilin
Pyridinium salt of mercaptothiazoles
Tetramethylthiuram sulphide
Tetramethylthiuram disulphide
Zinc salt of mercaptothiazoles

Reagents Used in Manufacture of Vulcanizing Agents

Acetaldehyde
Acetaldehydeacetophenylenediamine compounds
Acetaldehyde-ammonium
Acetaldehydeanilin
Acetaldehydeanilin compounds
Acetaldehydebenzidin compounds
Acetaldehydebenzylamine compounds
Acetaldehydediethylamine compounds
Acetaldehydediphenylamine compounds
Acetaldehydeethylamine compounds
Acetaldehydehydroxylamine compounds
Acetaldehydemetanitranilin compounds
Acetaldehydemethylamine compounds
Acetaldehyde-N-methylanilin compounds
Acetaldehyde-2-naphthylamine compounds
Acetaldehydenitrotolylenediamine compounds
Acetaldehydeorthotoluidin compounds
Acetaldehyde paranitranilin compounds
Acetaldehyde paraphenylenediamine compounds
Acetaldehydeparatoluidin compounds
Acetaldehydephenylhydrazin compounds
Acetaldehydetriaminotoluene compounds
Acetyldehydeurea compounds
Acetonine
Acetphenylenediamine
Acetphenylenediamine-acetaldehyde compounds
Acetyl disulphide
Acridine
Acridine, nitrated
Acridine picrate

(To be continued)

Softeners for Making Rubber Cements and the Like

(Continued from June 29 issue)

Paraflux (saturated hydrocarbon obtained by polymerization under high heat and pressure)
Parmr, grade No. 1 (blown bitumen residue)
Petrolatum 0
Petrolatum 00 (150 m.p.)
Petroleum bitumens
Pigmentar, extra heavy (standardized pinetar produced by destructive distillation of pine wood)
Pigmentar, heavy, medium, oil, thin
Pine oil
Pinetar
Pioneer mineral rubber (asphaltic hydrocarbon)
Pitch, hardwood
Plastogen
Polycrone C (polymerized fatty acid compound free from sulphur compounds)
Reogen (sulphonated petroleum product, 15 parts; normal butyl alcohol, 5 parts; mineral oil, 80 parts)
Resin C (resinous distillate of coaltar pitch)
Resin RSL (specifically prepared polyglycerol resin)
Rezinel No. 2
Rosin
Rosin oil
R.P.A. No. 1 (zinc chloride double salt of phenylhydrazin)
Rubberine-gel (vegetable colloid)
Rubtack
Seedine (mixture of fatty acids)
Sherolatum, amber (petrolatum)
Softener No. 10 (blend of aromatic derivatives)
Softening oil 525, 550, and 560 (mineral hydrocarbon oil)
Solvenol No. 1 (terpene hydrocarbon)
S.R.O (refined tar oil of selected composition)
Stearic acid
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Tackol (blend of resins and oils)
Tarol No. 1 (mixtures of terpenes)
Witco No. 20 (petroleum bitumen product)

Solvent for Crepe Rubber

Methylcyclohexanol betamethyladipate

Solvents for Crude Rubber

Acetone
Carbon bisulphide
Chloroform
Petrobenzol
Petroleum ether
Petroleum naphtha
Pyridin, anhydrous*
Toluol

* Solution in this medium is complete; in the others it is incomplete and slow.

Solvents, General, for Rubber

Acetone
Acetylene tetrachloride
Aluminum oleate
Anilin
Anthracene (anthracene oil)
Benzene
Betatrichloroethane
Bondogen (sulphonated petroleum product, 75 percent, and normal butyl alcohol, 25 percent)
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride (not more than 0.10 percent carbon bisulphide as impurity)
Carbon tetrachloride with selenium oxychloride
CCK (ketones, ketone alcohols, and esters)
Chloroform
Chloroform with selenium oxychloride
Crotonic aldehyde
Cyclohexane
Cyclohexanon
Dependip (petroleum naphtha)
Dichloroethylene
Ether
Ethyl crotonate
Ethyl disulphide
Ethyl thioethers
Ethylene dichloride
Fish oil
Halowax (in molten state)
Gasolene
Kerosene
Linseed oil

(To be continued)

Fertilizer Materials

Chilean Nitrate of Soda Interests Granted Increased Rates and Supercharges by War Shipping Board—Organic Nitrogen Substituted for Chemical in Many Mixtures

Confronted by the task of supplying a record tonnage of chemical fertilizers for the 1942 crops, foremost exponents of the fertilizer industry have been endeavoring this past week to overcome the handicap of an impending further shortage of all chemical nitrogen materials available for treatment of the soil by cutting down the nitrogen content in the makeup of their mixtures, and eliminating direct use of chemical nitrogen supplies, wherever possible, by substituting potash, superphosphate and organic nitrogen, especially surplus oil seed meals, to a greater extent than heretofore, particularly on fall-seeded small grain crops.

The Chilean nitrate interests are confident that they will have enough nitrate on their docks to meet the hugely increased requirements, but whether or not they can procure enough ships to carry it there remains to be seen. To compensate them, at least in part, for enormously increased costs of ocean freight, marine and war risk insurance, labor and rail transportation, the War Shipping Administration has allowed a raising of their maximum rates and surcharges on shipments to Atlantic and Gulf ports by issuing Rate Order No. 53, effective as of July 1 on all shipments and arrivals of this material.

Meanwhile, the June price schedule of Chilean nitrate of soda has been continued for July, but the manufacturers of sulphate of ammonia cannot book any new orders or make deliveries on contracts taken in June until WPA has completed its study of all reports on the fertilizer trade's requirements and has announced its new allocations of this material.

The only important price revision within the week has been a concession of 15 cents per unit-ton in high-grade, ground dried blood in Chicago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, domestic, high-grade, ground, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton.

Cottonseed meal, 8% Southeast mills, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.7	69.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Cottonseed Hull.—In moderate demand. Texas hulls in good supply. Prices steady. Cottonseed meal maintained at $36.50 to $37 per ton for 8 percent at Southeast points.

Cyanamide. — Supply available for fertilizer trade continues meager. Shipments into the Sugar Bowl and other Gulf centers still frowned upon. Major part of current output moving into war industries. Prices unchanged, but more or less nominal.

Dried Blood.—To encourage more extensive buying by stock feed interests, packers in Chicago have lowered prices on high-grade, ground, 16-17 percent ammonia grade in some instances to basis of $5.50 per unit-ton in bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. In other quarters, however, up to $5.75 is being asked. Additional sales of two cars of imported material have been made on a basis of $5.50, in bags, c.i.f., ports of shipment.

Nitrate of Soda.—Supplies of domestic material are tight and subject to allocation. Chilean nitrate interests have received permission from the War Shipping Administration, through Rate Order No. 53, to ask substantially higher rates and surcharges on all shipments from Chile and arrivals at Atlantic and Gulf ports, which has been made retroactive to July 1. On shipments to Atlantic ports in vessels of 3,500 deadweight tons or less, a maximum rate of $11.25 per long ton has been granted, plus a surcharge of 54 percent, and on those in ships of more than 3,500 deadweight tons, a maximum rate of $9 per long ton is allowed, plus the same surcharge. On shipments to Gulf ports, the allowable rates are $10.25 per long ton when made in vessels of 3,500 tons or less and $8.50 in bigger ships, plus surcharges of 35 percent in both instances. June prices rule for July.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—No official announcement on the new year price schedule has yet been made by the manufacturers. Allocations for the new year are awaiting WPB's decision following further study of reports on the year's requirements of the fertilizer trade. Estimates on by-product cokeoven operations for the week ended July 4 indicate production of 37,566,080 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from this source.

Tankage.—In good demand with sales at ceiling prices. A new method of computing the maximum price, on the basis of protein content, is being urged for adoption on high-grade feeding material in Chicago, which has recently been priced on its ammonia content only.

Potashes

Some domestic manufacturers have already sold the bulk of their output on contracts covering the ensuing year. Other American producers are still booking orders and contracts for 1942-1943 deliveries. The period of seasonal discounts has now expired. Still free from distribution control.

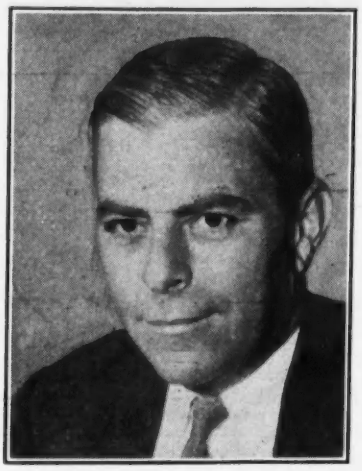
Sulphate of Ammonia in Wartime

Containing 20½ to 25½ percent of nitrogen—essential in the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, TNT and other explosives—sulphate of ammonia constitutes an important item in the war effort as well as a highly efficient fertilizer material in both peace and war times.

But the base prices of sulphate of ammonia for the 1942-1943 season are to be held at present levels, around $28 per ton, in bulk, f.o.b. cars, at nearest inland producing plant, which is generally a by-product cokeoven, or $29 per ton at Atlantic and Gulf ports. These figures are low compared with those prevailing in World War 1, when the United States was almost solely dependent on Chile for its supply of nitrates and the air-fixation process of synthetic production had not attained commercial proportions. In 1917 it commanded from $90 to $145 per ton, and in 1918, from $95 to $137. With the elimination of military needs after the close of that war, the price receded until by 1922 it was down to $60 a ton. Today it is less than half that figure.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

In Freeport Sulphur Post



Thomas J. Knapp has been made an assistant vice-president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, this city. He has also been made assistant vice-president of the Freeport subsidiaries, Cuban-American Manganese Corporation and the Nicaro Nickel Company. He will supervise the shipment of materials and supplies to Cuba for the $20,000,000 nickel plant and facilities which Nicaro is building and will operate for the United States government, as well as the shipment of sulphur and manganese. He has been with Freeport for twenty years.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — In light inquiry. Offerings fair-sized. Tone steady.

Phosphate Rock. — Good demand noted for both Florida pebbles and Tennessee rock. Market bare of offerings of Florida hard rock.

Superphosphate. — Supplies tight. Demand active. No attempt has yet been made by WPB to put this material under allocation control.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Most of the current output of domestic crude sulphur continues to move into war industries, with the remainder going to normal consumers at unaltered prices. Market still bare of Spain's pyrites.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 10

Nitrate of Soda.—Price unchanged. Very tight market.

Cottonseed Meal.—$36.50 to $37 per ton, Southeast.

Nitrogenous Tankage. — Limited amount, Midwest, at $3 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Acidulated scrap, Carolina points, $4.25 and 50.

Peanut Meal.—Generally selling at less per unit of nitrogen than cottonseed meal. Now quoted:—45 percent protein, $46 per ton, Southeast.

Baltimore—July 10

Fish Scrap.—The business in this ammoniate continues quiet, with sales either very small or altogether lacking, and with the catches showing little improvement over the previous two weeks. Only one company in Delaware is operating, and its boats have caught few fish, with the other plant still marking time, a state of affairs which may be at least in part attributed to the possibility of war moves and fear of damage or destruction of appliances. Business in meal is at a standstill owing to a lack of offers.

Superphosphates.—Trading in this product continues about as it has proceeded of late, with the demand moderate, and with prices at the ceiling established, which figures run of pile at $9.60 per ton, 16 percent flat at $10.10 per ton, and 20 percent supplies at $12.75 per ton, while those who have any triple superphosphate for sale are holding it at 85c. per unit of available phosphoric acid.

Chicago—July 10

Blood.—Market easier. Principal grade, $5.50 to $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, unground, $5.37; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

— — — V — — —

Soda Nitrate Need of Allied Nations Put at 1,400,000 tons

Estimated minimum requirements of soda nitrate for fertilizer needs for the Allied Nations in 1942-43 approaches 1,400,000 tons, J. A. Woods, president of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, reported in a summary of the situation, in an article in *Farm for Victory*, a magazine published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau. In the fiscal year ended June 30, Mr. Woods reported that the United States imported 700,000 tons of soda nitrate from Chile. Mr. Woods added:—

The nitrate producers in Chile will have the nitrate on the docks whenever it is called for. But shipping remains the big problem. With the wholehearted interest and co-operation of the United States government, we are hopeful that enough ships will be made available, so that American agriculture, facing the greatest production challenge of its career, will have an adequate supply of nitrogen to produce the necessary food, fibre and oils for our country and its allies.

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2—Bonnet direct heat Dryers, 6′ x 65′.
2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5′ x 30′.
1—Tolhurst Centrifugal Extractor, monel basket, rubber lined curb.
1—36″ copper Column, 33′ high.
65—Copper steam jacketed Kettles, ranging from 15-gal. to 500-gal.
2—300-gal. and two 150-gal. alum. steam jckted. Kettles.
2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3′ x 5′, with Generator.
Glass lined Tanks, jckted., from 125-gal. to 300-gal.; unjckted., from 50-gal. to 1,000-gal.
Raymond Mills, one 00, one 0000, one 2-roll high side Mill.
4—Rotex Sifters, #7, size 40″ x 84″.
1—Pfaudler 6′ glass lined jckted. Evaporating Dish.
2—35-gal. glass lined unjckted. Vacuum Pans., agit.
1—J. H. Day Mogul Mixer, 100-gal.
1—Sperry 42″ x 42″, 57 plate cast iron Filterpress.
2—6′ x 30′ Galland and Henning Tubular steam Dryers.
1—Louisville Dewatering Press, 4 roll with 5 h.p. motor.
1—Colton automatic Pill machine, #0.
1—Colton #4 single punch Tablet Machine.
3—Colton #2 Rotary Tablet Machines and 1 Colton #3.
1—Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Machine.
1—Colton Mass Mixer.
2—Colton Granulators.
Dry Mixers, 600 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 1,500 lbs., and 3,000 lbs.
2—Stainless steel horizontal truck type Tanks, cap. 2,100 gal, overall length 15′.
1—Set of large Cooling Rolls, 30″ x 72″, cap. 5,000 lbs.
19—Devine, Worthington, Blake and Knowles Vacuum Pumps, 70 CFM to 800 CFM.
6—Buhrstone lined 6 x 6 Pebble Mills.
3—14,000-gal steel storage Tanks, welded, horizontal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, 150-gal., Vac. cover.
1—W. & P. unjckted. 200-gal. mixer.

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PLAN CHANGE frees two new quadruple 4 gallon jar mills-explosion proof motors; used 30 gallon pebble mill new porcelain lining; 36 in. Sturtevant air separator Radojet vacuum pump with condensors. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Sturtevant ring roll mill; jaw crusher 9 in. x 18 in.; 3 ft. x 5 ft. Tyler screen; Dings magnetic separator; Day motor driven 3 roller mill 12 x 32; Buffalo 24 x 20 vacuum drum dryer; etc. Machinery & Equipment Corp., 59 E. 4th St., New York City.

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1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator, 525 sq. ft. surface
1—Hersey 5′ x 25′ Indirect Heat Dryer
2—7′ diameter Vacuum Crystallizers
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller
1—Devine No. 27 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves, 59″ x 78″
2—Rubber lined Tanks 42″ x 60″
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank 46″ x 30″
1—Tablet Machine, 1¼″ die
12—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2″
1—Jeval Filtration Plant, 500 gpm
1—Rotary Continuous Filter 6′ x 4′4″
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills
1—Ball Mill 6′ x 4′
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4′ x 8′
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer
2—Jaw Crushers 6″ x 9″, 9″ x 15″
4—Storage Tanks, 6000 to 10,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer
4—Rotex Screens, 20″ x 40″ to 40″ x 84″, single, double and triple deck
1—Elyria 100 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan, agitated
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 3′ x 8′
5—Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles, 200 to 500 gals.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers
1—Hardinge 3′ x 8″ Steel Lined Ball Mill
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26″ to 60″
22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2000 lbs.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals., agitated and non-agitated
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7 and 10
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12″ to 42″
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12—Glass Lined Tanks, 50 to 1000 gals.
4—Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear and piston type

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—*Continued on page* 61

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7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 18, 500 gal. jacketed, type VIM, Class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, Class BB; other sizes.
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Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 60*

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MEDIUM SIZED ink plant on Eastern Seaboard has position as assistant superintendent. Applicant must be familiar with production and roller mill operation; good color matcher and all-around formulation in letterpress and offset inks. Please give full particulars in application—age, experience, draft status, etc. BOX 870; Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEER, native American; over 20 years' experience in plant operation, office and sales: fats, hydrolysis, hydrogenation, soap, glycerin, paint and lacquer. Some years with present connection, but war necessitates change. Any sound offer; any location (domestic or foreign) will receive respectful, confidential consideration. BOX 848, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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MANAGER or representative, willing to go to Latin America. Economic botanist, thorough knowledge of American and foreign drugs. Agricultural college graduate. Broad experience, also in Europe and Latin America. Well connected. Foreign languages. Reliable. Executive abilities. Willing to invest. Highly recommended. BOX 863, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH chemist, B.S. 10 years' experience, now successfully employed in charge of development laboratory. Desires new connection with pharmaceutical or similar industry with good future. American, 34 years, married, 3A draft rating. Present salary $3,600. BOX 864, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, American, 29 years experience, photo, pharmaceutical chemicals, intermediates, paper, pulp. During last war built and operated large plant making war chemicals. Also can make synthetic rubber, either Buna S or Neoprene type. BOX 865, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE, 30, married, presently employed, desires new connection, 10 years' experience in fine and heavy chemicals as Spanish-English correspondent, purchasing agent, export and office manager, accountant. BOX 866, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WPB Names Group To Supervise PRP

—*Continued from page 3*

absolutely necessary for proper assignment of preference ratings and authorization of quantities of material which companies operating under PRP may receive. The new forms are expected to be ready within three weeks, so that industry will have ample opportunity to fill them out and return them in time to allow a complete statistical study of requirements before the fourth quarter applications are processed.

The Production Requirements Operating Committee will also have full charge of the Allocation Classification System, whose administration has now been transferred to the Production Requirements Branch of the Bureau of Priorities.

Other responsibilities of the committee include establishment of time schedules for all PRP operations, determination of the routing of PRP applications within WPB; establishment of the methods of implementing the decisions of the Requirements Committee with respect to the acquisition of materials for production by industry.

In order to assure consistency and uniformity, all reports, orders and other communications concerning PRP prepared by the branches of the War Production Board for circulation outside an individual operating branch must be approved by the Production Requirements Operating Committee.

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Copal gum output in the Belgian Congo in 1942 was expected to reach 16,200 tons.

War Production Board Realigned

—*Continued from page 3*

sources Board, and will be chairman of the requirements committee.

General Operations Director

A third new office created in the reorganization is that of Director General of Operations. This post was given to Amory Houghton, who has been deputy chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches. He will be supervisor of all the operational work, as differentiated from program development and policy making, and will oversee the work of the industry and material branches, appropriate bureaus, and the field organization.

James S. Knowlson

Inspector General

Still another important phase of the reshuffling, checking up to see that programs are properly carried out, is entrusted to a deputy chairman on Program Progress, a post to be filled by an appointment to be announced later by Mr. Nelson. This officer will, so to speak, be WPB's inspector general.

Working with the operating units of WPB, with the Supply Arms and Services to which Mr. Nelson has delegated procurement, production, and expediting responsibility, and with WPB's Planning Statistics and other staff divisions, the deputy chairman will follow program progress to anticipate bottlenecks, to detect the causes of failure when failure occurs, and to help to see that necessary corrective steps are taken. Mr. Nelson said that the realignment does these things:

Purpose of Reorganization

It clears the decks to make controlling and expediting the flow of materials the board's central effort.

It brings the board into closer touch with military and international production requirements, and increases the board's activities in overall war production strategy.

It strengthens the topside policy, programming and progress-reporting organization of WPB.

It concentrates the operating portions of WPB under one head, and puts increased emphasis on the work of industry and commodity branches.

Continuing his explanation, Mr. Nelson said:—

One of the most important parts of the new structure is the fact that it gives WPB (1) a closer relationship to the broad strategic picture, and (2) a closer relationship to the other Governmental agencies which have responsibility for various parts of the war program.

Resources Board Contact Close

As to strategy:—The tie-up between WPB and the Combined Production and Resources Board is made close and effective. The work done by the Combined Production and Resources Board can be woven into the operations of WPB in such a way that decisions made by the Combined Board can be translated speedily into programs and action by WPB, and also so that the potentialities of the American economy can be understood by the Combined Board and woven into its decisions.

As to the relationship with other governmental agencies, Mr. Nelson said:—

There are several agencies to which has been delegated by WPB responsibility for certain parts of the war production program; there are others whose functions naturally supplement the work of WPB. Closer correlation with all of these is sought by recognizing that all are component parts of the general war organization, and by regarding the chiefs of all of these agencies as the War Production General Staff. There will be close contacts with the members of this general staff to discuss over-all problems, with especial reference to the discharge of functions delegated by WPB.

Other Features

Other features of the new organizational arrangement include:—Formation of a Smaller War Plants Corporation, in line with legislation recently passed by Congress. This corporation, whose head will also serve as deputy chairman of WPB on Smaller War Plants, will report direct to the office of the chairman. Its directors will be announced within a few days.

Leon Henderson remains as Director of the Office of Civilian Supply, serving as chief adviser to the chairmon on the changing needs of the civilian economy in wartime.

Donald M. Nelson

Working with vice-chairman on program determination will be the Procurement Policy Division, formerly the Division of Purchases, under Holder Hudgins, and a new Construction Program Division, which will be responsible for considering and programming all plans for capital expansion, whether military or otherwise, and making sure that facilities expansion projects are in accord with the maximum overall program.

The Labor Production Division continues under Wendell Lund, and reports directly to the chairman. Its Labor Advisory Committee becomes the Labor Policy Committee, whose duty it will be to study the problems of labor in production and to advise the chairman on them.

Facilities Utilization Division

Working with the Director General of Operations will be the following units, other than the industry and commodity branches:—The Conservation Division; a new Production Engineering Division, which will help in the development and wide use of new production methods and techniques in the war program; a new Facilities Utilization Division, which will be responsible for seeing to it that proper use is made of available productive facilities; the Inventory Control Division; the Division of Industry Advisory Committees, and the Priorities Administration Division.

Reporting directly to the chairman, as units whose services are used by all parts of the WPB, will be the Legal Division, the Office of Organizational Planning, the Office of Information, the Planning Committee, the Statistics Division and the Administrative Division.

- - - —V- - - —

Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has adopted the glass victory jar for paint.

Chrome Chemicals Restrictions Eased

The revised order M-18-b, covering various uses of chrome chemicals, and M-53, which relates to the use of chrome pigments in printing inks was reported in the July 6 issue of the REPORTER, but was incorrectly captioned "Chrome Chemicals Further Restricted." Text of the revisions M-18-B in part follows:—

(a) Restrictions on Use

(1) Use of chromium. No person shall use or consume chromium in or for the following processes or purposes in excess, in terms of chromium oxide content, of the following quantities:—

(i) In the manufacture of chromium pigment in any one calendar month commencing with June, 1942, one-twelfth of the chromium used or consumed by him in such manufacture during the base period

(ii) In the manufacture of chromic acid in any one calendar month commencing with June, 1942, eighty percent (80%) of one-twelfth of the chromium used or consumed by him in such manufacture during the base period.

(iii) In leather tanning in any one calendar month commencing with June, 1942, the quantity of chromium used or consumed by him for such purpose during May, 1942.

(iv) In the manufacture of roofing materials in any one calendar month commencing with June, 1942, fifty percent of one-twelfth of the chromium used by him in such manufacture during the base period.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a) (3) hereof, no person shall use or consume primary chromium chemicals in any one calendar month commencing with June, 1942, in or for any process or purpose other than those specified in paragraph (a) (1) hereof in excess, in terms of chromium oxide content, of one-twelfth of his use or consumption of primary chromium chemicals in or for such process or purpose during the base period.

(3) Nothing herein shall restrict in any way the use of primary chromium chemicals in textiles; metallurgy; the processing of copper, brass or magnesium; the processing of drafting papers; the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes, coal-tar intermediates and laboratory chemicals; the production of saccharin; water treatment; electrical insulating porcelains, and anodizing aluminum.

Printing Ink

Supplementary order on M-53 as amended, reads in part as follows:—

Restrictions on Use

In the manufacture of prinking ink, no producer shall (1) use in any calendar quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1942, any one of the following materials in excess of the indicated percentage of one-quarter of his use and consumption of such one material in 1941:—

	Percentages
Chrome yellows and oranges (interchangeably)	100
Molybdate orange	100
Chrome green	100
Orange mineral	70
Organic pigments—red	70
Organic pigments—blue and purple (interchangeably)	70
Organic pigments—yellow	70
Organic pigments—orange	70
Organic pigments—green	70
Organic pigments—all others (interchangeably)	70
Iron blues	100

The foregoing pigments may be used in the form of dry color or of dry or wet dispersions.

(2) Use any oil soluble toner in any black ink, nor a toner of any form in news ink.

(3) Use any alkali blue or other organic toner as a toner for black ink in excess of eight percent, by weight, of such black ink where such alkali blue or other organic toner is in paste form or, where in the form of dry color, then in excess of four percent, by weight, of such black ink.

(4) Use any glycerol phthalate resins or phenolic resins for the production of any gloss ink, non-scratch ink or gloss overprint varnish.

Additional Provision for Use

(1) A producer may, at his option, use benzidine yellow or benzidine orange as a substitute for chrome yellow, chrome orange or molybdate orange. This substitution may be made in a ratio of one pound benzidine yellow or benzidine orange to each 11 pounds of chrome yellow, chrome orange or molybdate orange which he is permitted to use hereunder. A producer may also substitute benzidine yellow for chrome green in a ratio of one pound benzidine yellow to each 14 pounds of chrome green which he is permitted to use hereunder.

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Buy War Bonds

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—23 bbls, 5,516 lbs, Rene Weil
12 bbls, 1,441 lbs
ACONITE ROOT—19 bgs, 2,112 lbs, S B Penick & Co
ALTHEA ROOT—27 bgs, 1,749 lbs, S B Penick & Co
ASBESTOS—6,442 bgs, 369 tons, 7 cwts, 11 lbs, Asbestos Ltd, Inc
CRUDE—1,000 bgs, 446,600 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
BARYTES, CRUDE—850 tons, United Color & Pigment Co
BAUXITE ORE—16,500 tons, Aluminum Co
BEEF EXTRACT—90 cs, Charles Hollinshed Co
BLOOD, DR—6,096 bgs, Charles Hollinshed Co
BRISTLES—6 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
CARDAMOM—50 cs, 5,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
CASEIN—400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, A Hurst & Co
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—3 bls, 336 lbs
CHEMICALS, SYNTH—1 cs, Hudson Shipping Co
CHILLIES—51 bgs, 4,080 lbs, New Orleans Import Co
140 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hodgson & Co
28 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Litster Co
70 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Halford & Co
88 bgs, 7,040 lbs, Joosten & Janssen
CHROME ORE—9,500 tons, 5 cwts, 4 qtrs, 22 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
CONCENTRATES—8 dms, Philipp Bros
COPRA—5,400 bgs, 400 tons, Guaranty Trust Co
7,925 bgs, 600 tons, Harry Stone
CORK—63 bgs, 8,186 lbs, Mundet Cork Corp
25 bgs, 3,630 lbs, R S L Shuttlecock Co, Ltd
DISCS—100 bgs, 12,500 lbs, Universal Transcontinental Corp
31 bgs, 3,834 lbs, Mundet Cork Corp
WASTE—3,966 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
WOOD—15,431 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
2,408 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,427 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
1,500 bls, 231,000 lbs, Cork Trading Corp
CORUNDUM, CRUSHED—1,319 bgs, 78 tons, 13 cwts, 3 qtrs, Watson, Geach & Co
CRYSTAL—2,924 bgs, 185 tons, 11 cwts, 2 qtrs, 27 lbs, Watson, Geach & Co
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, 5,676 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
COTTON LINTERS—468 bls, Morton & Ellis
DRUGS, MED—4 cs
ERGOT—200 cs, 27,940 lbs, S B Penick & Co
FERTILIZER—10 cs, Swift & Co
FLAXSEED—18,854 bgs, 41,478 bus, Archer Daniels Midland Co
6,762 tons, 270,480 bus, Archer Daniels Midland Co
5,141 bgs, 11,308 bus
1,150 bgs, 3,530 bus, Leval & Co
3,054,139 lbs, Archer Daniels Midland Co
GENTIAN ROOT—200 bgs, 23,100 lbs, Peek & Velsor
200 bgs, 22,440 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
100 bgs, 6,600 lbs
GUM, LABDANUM—197 cs, 25,655 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
10 bbls, 1,323 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna
80 cs, 5,280 lbs
19 cs, 2,556 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
HAIR—5 bls, 73 bxs
CATTLE—2 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
COW & HORSE COMBINGS—13 bls, Silvio Gaguine & Co
COW TAIL—11 bls, Silvio Gaguine & Co
11 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
HORSE—10 bls
25 cs, Zeitlins & Co
HORSE MANE—4 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
WASHED—42 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
IRON OXIDE—875 bbls, 408,100 lbs, C J Osborn & Co
919 bbls, 453,637 lbs, Robinson Wagner Co
250 bbls, 116,600 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
367 bbls, 174,820 lbs, Smith Color & Chemical Co
JUNIPER BERRIES—55 bgs, 6,050 lbs
162 cs, 22,453 lbs, Chase National Bank
LAUREL LEAVES—98 bls, 11,023 lbs
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bls, 2,244 lbs
LEAD NITRATE—502 cs, 67,770 lbs
LICORICE EXTRACT—561 cs, 159,482 lbs
MANGANESE ORE—3,200 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
MEAT MEAL—2,032 bgs, Charles Hollinshed Co
MICA BLOCK—2 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
25 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
DISCS—1 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
FILM—6 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co
122 cs, American Mica Works
4 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
SPLITTINGS—210 cs, Mica Insulator Co
204 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co
59 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
510 cs
72 cs, Heyman & Co
MYROBALANS—1,000 bgs, The Tannin Corp
OAK MOSS—4 cs, 286 lbs.
71 bgs, 5,623 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
OIL, CASTOR—150 dms, I R Boody & Co
CINNAMON LEAF—39 dms, H C Treatt & Co
15 dms, Chase National Bank Trust Co
LABDANUM—2 cs, 136 lbs
LAVENDER SPIKE—11 dms, 5,093 lbs
LEMONGRASS—2 dms, Volkart Bros
4 cs, Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co
MANDARIN—3 cs, 180 lbs
OIL, ORANGE—50 cs, 3,750 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
143 cs, 10,725 lbs, Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co
40 cs, 3,000 lbs, Simons & French
20 cs, 1,500 lbs, Polaks Frutal Works
34 cts, J Berlage & Co
107 cs, 8,025 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
PATCHOULI—1 dm, R C Treatt & Co
4 dms, Chase National Bank Trust Co
ROSEMARY—3 dms, 1,480 lbs
VEGETABLE — 3 dms, 2,794 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
15 dms, 8,360 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
PAPAIN—98 cs, S B Penick & Co
PAPRIKA—89 bgs, 10,009 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
100 bgs, 11,244 lbs, Becker Meyer & Co
100 bgs, 11,266 lbs, C M Calderon & Co
100 bgs, 11,266 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
50 bgs, 5,633 lbs, Safe Owl Product Co
25 bgs, 2,816 lbs, Griffith Laboratories
100 bgs, 11,244 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh Corp
100 bgs, 11,220 lbs, P Seixas
100 bgs, 11,220 lbs, J H Forbes Tea Co
POPPYSEED—67 bgs, A Gronowitz & Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—62,746 bbls, 2,635,339 gls, Mexirsa Holanda Corp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
109 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—75,388 bgs, 9,046,540 lbs, The Tannin Corp
25,300 bgs, 3,036,000 lbs, International Product Corp
22,028 bgs, 2,643,360 lbs
16,979 bgs, 2,037,480 lbs, American Tanners, Inc
RHUBARB ROOT—56 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
ROSEMARY LEAVES—31 bls, 3,485 lbs, Peek & Velsor
200 bls, 22,220 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co
SAFFRON FLOWERS—2 cs, 440 lbs, N W Fuchs & Co, Inc
SAGE LEAVES—126 bls, 13,989 lbs
SHELLAC—500 bgs, 82,000 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Mac Lac Co
SEEDLAC—315 bgs, 51,660 lbs, Mac Lac Co
435 bgs, 71,140 lbs, A Hurst & Co
800 bgs, 131,200 lbs, The Mantrose Corp
STEARIN OLEO—1,094 bgs, Swift & Co
1,000 bgs, Louis Stern Sons
TALLOW—165 cks, 235 tcs, Wilson & Co
169 cks, Swift & Co
306 cks, 167 bbls
277 tcs, Armour & Co
BEEF—271 tcs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
EDIBLE—254 dms, Smith Weihman Co
TANKAGE, RENDERED—3,862 bgs, Armour & Co
WATTLE BARK—334 bgs, 37,050 lbs, Bingham & Co
EXTRACT—1,105 bls, 224,010 lbs, Hammond & Carpenter
4,200 bls, 459,770 lbs, International Product Corp
1,455 bls, The Tannin Corp
WAX, BEES—17 bgs, Geck Trading Co
WOLFRAM ORE—360 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Baltimore Imports

MANGANESE ORE—6,088 tons
VANADIUM ORE—2,500 tons

Philadelphia Imports

FLAXSEED—3,900 bgs, 8,580 bus

Milt Jackson to Retire

Milton Jackson, assistant surveyor, will retire July 28 from the U. S. Custom Service. Mr. Jackson, who has been assigned to the New York Custom House throughout his forty-year career, is sixty-eight years of age. Because of the war emergency, Mr. Jackson asked his fellow employees to refrain from the traditional farewell ceremony.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Chemicals:—Control of the importation and distribution of specified chemicals has been established in Palestine. Importation of the chemicals listed, for general distribution, is restricted to the Imperial Chemical Industries, (Levant) Ltd. The Consolidated Refineries, Ltd., the Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd., and Palestine Potash, Ltd., may import controlled chemicals which are required for use in their respective businesses.

Chewing Gum:—Canada has ruled that chocolate, candy and confectionery which may be classed as candy or a substitute for candy and chewing gum take an initial tax of 30 percent, to be levied at the manufacturers' level.

Colombian Imports:—The requirement that a deposit of 5 percent of the value of the order must accompany applications for import licenses in Colombia has been abolished for commodities grouped under Class I, effective June 2, 1942. Class I includes items of prime necessity, such as agricultural machinery, certain foodstuffs, iron and steel products, pharmaceuticals, and many other commodities. The deposit is still required on applications for import licenses for commodities classified under the other categories, namely: Classes II, III, and IV.

Finnish Tax:—The Finnish general sales tax, originally amounting to about 11 percent of the retail price of goods, has been increased by approximately 5 percent of that price.

Palm Nut:—Exports of royal palm nut from Ecuador are permissible only after 25 percent of the volume to be exported is deposited with government representatives in the port of exportation to be paid for at maximum current prices.

Botanical Drugs

Seeds

—*Continued from page* 52

to 18½c. per pound for prime; good rises at 17c. to 17½c.

Poppy.—Turkish declines to 43c. to 44c. per pound. U. S. attorney in Southern California libels six unlabeled bags, being 675 pounds poppy seed. Was white seed that had been dyed blue with a certified coaltar dye. Had been shipped from New York.

Spices

Cassia.—China goods cheaper. Selected rolls, 70c. to 72c. per pound; broken select, 65c. to 67c. No change in other varieties.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon down to 63c. to 64c. per pound.

Ginger.—Unbleached Cochin lowered to 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound. Calicut, down to 25¼c. to 15¾c. Jamaica, medium, down to 41c. to 42c.; fair grinding, 42c. to 43c.

Pepper.—White Java in 24-bag lots down to 12.95c. to 13.05c. per pound. Japanese Hontaka chillies off to 41c. to 42c. No other changes.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 6 to July 10, inclusive, comprised nil contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	6.25@ 6.37
September	....	....	6.43@ 6.45

Pimento.—Spot reduced to 30½c. to 31c. per pound. Fair call.

Refined methanol production by the hardwood distillation industry in Canada in 1941 approximated 550,000 gallons.

Basic materials

for Drugs and Cosmetics

■ One of the many essential services to the drug and cosmetic industries rendered by the House of McKesson for more than a century is the importing and distributing of basic drug materials from all parts of the world. Improved, perfected and extended, this important service to the industry is now used by scores of manufacturers to help produce drug and cosmetic preparations which satisfy the exacting needs of millions of consumers. Inquiries welcomed.

Agents and Distributors for:

Solvay Sales Corporation—*Alkali-Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene*
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, Inc.—*Camphor, USP, XI*
Carus Chemical Co.—*Benzoic Acid, Soda Benzoate*
Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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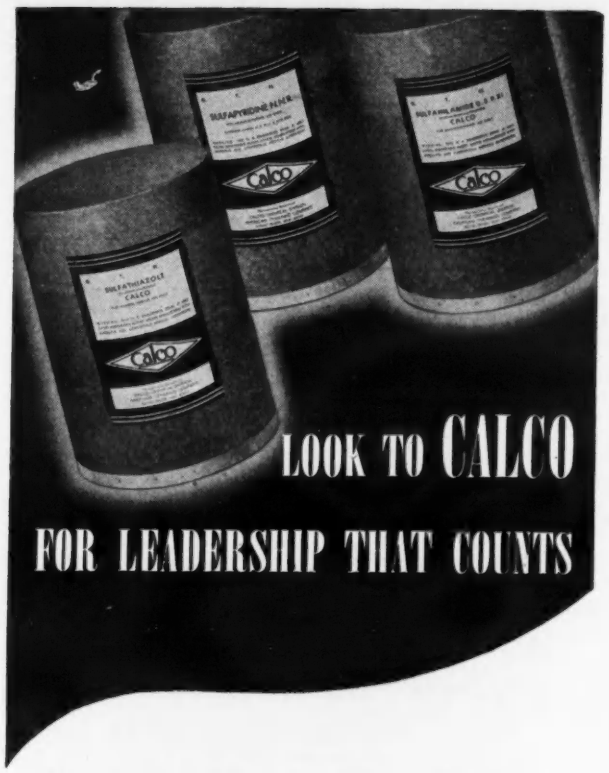
Republic Steel Corp. —
Rheem Mfg. Co. —
Robinson-Wagner Co. —
Rogers, The Allen E., Corp. 28
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 64
Rubber & Asbestos Corp. 38
Rufert Chemical Co. —
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons., Inc. 40
St. Joseph Lead Co. —
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 48
Schwartz Laboratories, Inc. 40
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 40
Seydel Chemical Co. —
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Oil Co. —
Sherwood Refining Co. 57
Silmo Chemical Corp. 48
Skelly Oil Co. —
Smith, George F. 30
Smith, Kline & French Labs. 48
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 40
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. —
Solvay Sales Corp. 19
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 64
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co. 28
Sparkler Mfg. Co. —
Standard Alcohol Co. —
Standard Brands, Inc. 2
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. 57
Standard Synthetics, Inc. 55
Standard Ultramarine Co. —
Stauffer Chemical Co. 28
Stein Equipment Co. —
Stillman & Van Sicklen, Inc. 40
Stillwell & Gladding 40
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. —
Sun Oil Co. —
Sundheimer, Henry, Inc. 26
Synthetic Products Co. —
Tainter Trading Co., Inc. —
Tamms Silica Co., Inc. —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co. —
Tar Residuals, Ltd. 34
Tennessee Corp. —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 59
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 26
Thornton, The F. C., Co. —
Thurston & Braidich 56
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co. —
Titanium Pigment Corp. —
Todd, A. M., Co. —
Tombarel Products Corp. —
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 27
Tuteur & Co. 48
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. —
United Clay Mines Corp. —
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 39
United States Potash Co. —
Universal Trading Corp. —
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. —
Velsicol Corporation —
Victor Chemical Works 28
Viking Distributing Co. —
Vol-U-Meter Company —
Wah Chang Trading Corp. 41
Warwick Chemical Co. —
Weiss & Downs, Inc. 40
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. —
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. —
Wet Ground Mica Assn. —
White Tar Co. of N. J. —
Wiley & Co., Inc. 40
Will & Baumer Candle Co. —
Williams, C. K., & Co. —
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. —
Wilson Carbon Co. 36
Wilson-Martin Division 43
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J. 42
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. —
Wood Preserving Corp. —
Wood Ridge Division —
Zink & Triest Co. —
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 48
Zophar Mills, Inc. —



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